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THE FRONT PAGE

CONFRONTED with the choice of becoming either an ex-League of Nations or a League of ex-Nations, the institution with the magnificent new palace at Geneva seems to be heading for the latter destiny, with its decision to retain Ethiopia at the cost of losing Italy. If the Irish delegates would now move that a seat be offered to the late Boer Republic of the Transvaal, the British could gracefully follow Italy and the process would have taken one more step towards its logical conclusion. That Mr. King should be away from Canada taking part in these futilities is not too regrettable, as he has no pressing administrative duties at home and will make contacts abroad that should be useful to Canada; but that Mr. Rogers should be there also is distinctly annoying. We have Ethiopians in the domestic woodpile who urgently need his attention, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that our Ethiopians are looking for woodpiles, in the sense of employment, and it is Mr. Rogers' job to see that they get it. Canadians are profoundly interested in this part of Mr. Rogers' work, and almost as profoundly disinterested in his international operations.

KEEPING OUT OF SPAIN

THE enthusiasm for interference in the international relations of other peoples, under the guise of "outlawing" war or "enforcing" peace, which was at a fever pitch on this continent a few years ago, has died down to almost zero in both Canada and the United States since the Italo-Ethiopian tragedy and still more since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war. As regards the latter, Canada is probably almost equally divided between those who want the government to win, those who want the rebels to win, and those who feel that they have neither enough knowledge nor enough wisdom to justify their interfering on one side or the other. The idea of "outlawing" a war under these circumstances is so obviously impractical that even the inhabitants of this continent, remote as they are from the quarrels and perils of a divided Europe, have no difficulty in realizing that there are some situations in which compulsory peace cannot be anything but an idle dream.

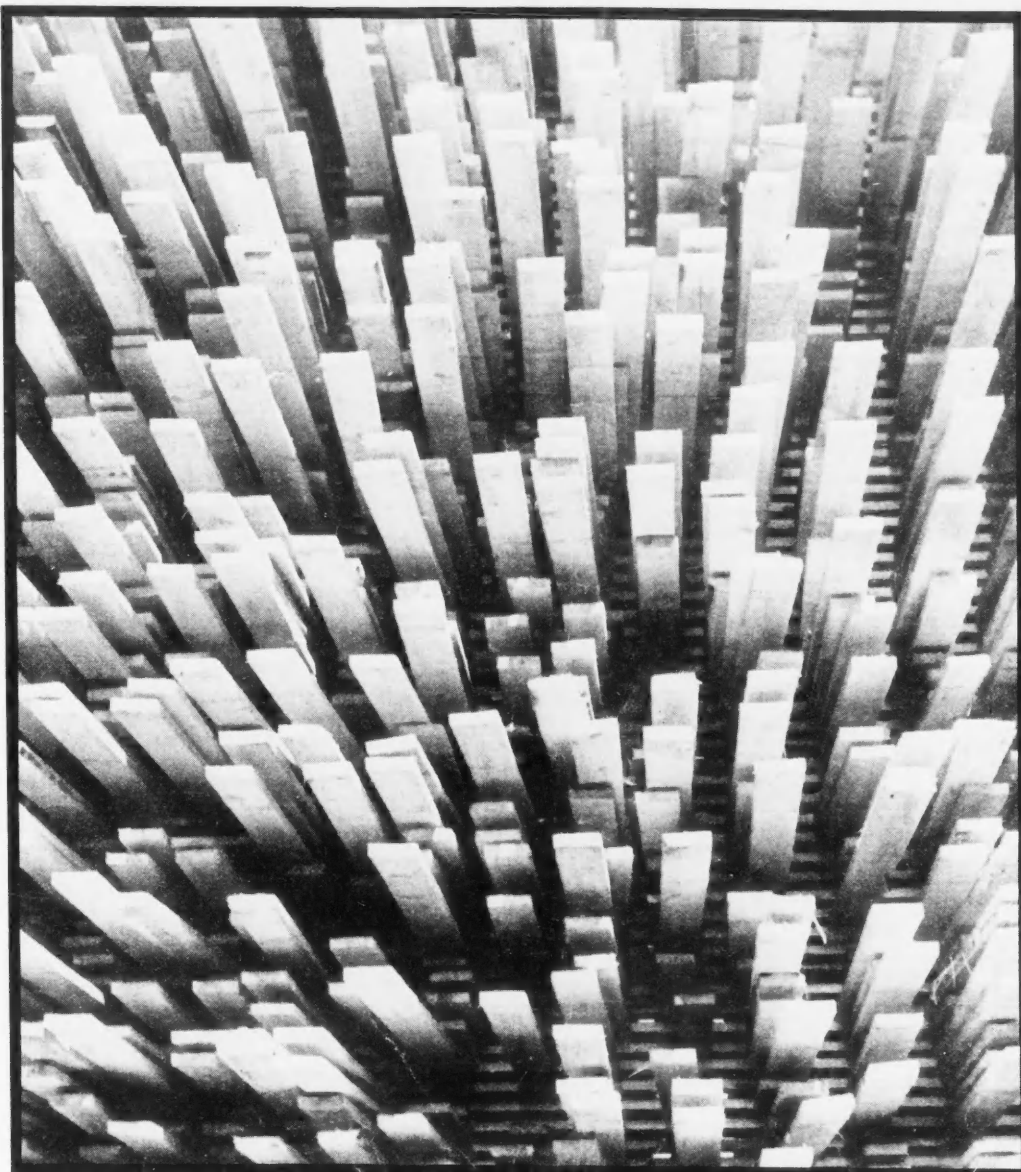
The war in Spain is a horrible thing, but it is a war in Spain, just as the preceding war was a war in Ethiopia, and it is undoubtedly a logical consequence of the past behavior of various Spanish factions, just as the Italo-Ethiopian war was largely a consequence of the past relations of Italy and Ethiopia. Canada has to accept, and does accept with considerable bitterness of feeling, a share of responsibility for the tragedy of the Ethiopians, for Canada joined with other nations in purporting to guarantee them in the peaceful possession of their territory and then, along with all the rest of the guaranteeing nations, completely failed to make good on the guarantee. After that humiliating experience it is not surprising that we have metaphorically withdrawn into ourselves and are profoundly thankful that we at least never guaranteed the Spaniards any protection against their own government or their own rebels. Canadians are as little disposed to be drawn into any interference with Spain by the Rev. Father Lanphier as by the Rev. Brother Spence. They have enough sense of logic to realize that the demand for interference in Spain to offset the interference of either Germany or Russia is really a demand, not for interference in Spain, but for war with Germany or Russia.

TOO LOFTY A CODE

NEITHER Germany nor Russia is greatly interested in Spain on account of any care for what may happen to the Spaniards. They are interested because each of them hopes to use Spain as its tool in the ultimate struggle between the two great alliances. In relation to that struggle—which may not be inevitable but must be prepared for—the business of Canada, and we should suppose the business of the entire British Empire, is to preserve the completest possible detachment. It is no longer feasible even to maintain the pretence of being ready to aid the victim against the aggressor, which was the theoretical basis of the League of Nations system; for the neutral nations cannot be relied on to participate in such aid, not to mention that it is far too easy for the real aggressor to mask his aggression under a plausible pretence of being the victim. Canada will be a much better neighbor to the rest of the world, and will pursue a much more intelligible and predictable course, if henceforth she governs her external policy by what looks to be best for her own interests, and not by any considerations drawn from an international moral code too lofty for application in an emergency.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

THIS state of feeling to which the Canadian people have now come round is pretty close to the state of feeling which Mr. King has had all along, and which he must feel has been considerably justified by events. This circumstance enabled him on Tuesday to tell Europe, in an address of unusual vigor and clarity for a Geneva discussion, to straighten her affairs out for herself, and to look for no help from Canada except a little advice. The significant sentences were those in which he told the European nations, first that they themselves could best decide how confidence and goodwill could be restored among them, and second that he himself had decided that the first step to that end was "a conference". He



THE CAMERA GOES CUBIST. The end of a lumber pile provided William Garland, 34 Lillian Street, Toronto, with this week's winner of the Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photograph Competition. Exposure 1/2 second at F16 on ortho cut film.

might possibly have strengthened the impression of Canada's total disinterestedness in the matter by offering Ottawa as a suitable neutral spot for the holding of the peace gathering; but perhaps that will come later.

As a funeral oration over a deceased League the speech was not wholly satisfactory for two reasons: it contained no explicit admission that the League was dead, and no suggestion that anybody would be happier if it were alive. There were some references to the Empire, and some of Mr. King's hearers may have thought they detected a suggestion that the Empire might go the same way as the League if it did not behave itself much better. And it must be admitted that it is something of a problem what would become of the Empire if its member nations ceased to be held together by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals.

A NOTABLE HAMLET

WE REGRET that the first performance of John Gielgud as Hamlet on a Canadian stage is taking place too late in the week for us to comment on it in this issue, for the event is likely to be one of the outstanding items in the theatrical history of the decade. Mr. Gielgud is a very young man, little over thirty, but he began his study for the stage under the best of auspices, in Lady Benson's school, at the age of fifteen, and at seventeen he was playing at the Old Vic; before he was twenty he had an important part in the first London performance of "The Insect Play," shortly to be introduced to Torontonians at Hart House Theatre. Canadians know him slightly from a spirited performance in

the film version of "The Good Companions." His Hamlet was originated at the Old Vic, where the spirit of the Elizabethan drama, with its close touch with the masses of the people, is probably better preserved than anywhere else. It is a very different thing from the Forbes-Robertson performance, which was well in the old Irving tradition, and veteran theatre-goers may find it almost alarmingly modern. Our own feeling after more than forty years of theatre-going is that the theatre cannot possibly be too modern and ought frequently to be alarming.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

THE appointment of the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, in his sixty-ninth year, to the Chief Justiceship of Ontario, has been greeted with practically universal approval, as an assurance that an intellect of exceptional power and fineness, and character of unimpeachable integrity, are at last to be employed in a public service which cannot fail to call out their full value. It has long been a matter of regret among the discerning that certain characteristics both of the constitutional system and of the political atmosphere of Canada have hitherto made it impossible for the state to obtain the full value of Mr. Rowell's remarkable abilities, though there are compensations in the fact that a legal practice in the highest courts of the Empire, such as the new Chief Justice has carried on, is almost as much of a service to the state as to the clients. But it is interesting to conjecture what very different lines might have been followed by the political

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE League of Nations is becoming adept at non-recognition. It does not recognize Italianized Ethiopia, Manchoukuo or the world of realities.

The world can be divided into three classes—Communists, Fascists and people who have a horror of crowds.

Ottawa has made a pretty complete job of renovating national radio. There's nothing left of the old set-up except the static.

And then there is the story of the motorist who woke up in the hospital and said to the doctor, "I don't remember your name, but the fees are familiar."

Everyone seems to be trying to interfere in the Spanish civil war except the people most vitally concerned—the tourists.

And speaking of the Stork Derby, there is a possibility it may be indefinitely prolonged, for in the event of a tie, there would presumably have to be a play-off.

We hate to alarm our fellow Canadians, but reports from the United States indicate that the sentiment for annexation of this country is again being revived. Americans, it seems, are casting covetous eyes on our Quintuplets and the Stork Derby.

Now that they seem to be running out of ideas for marathon contests, how about an endurance novel reading contest?

"If I look like a man with a load off his mind I've just finished reading 'Gone With the Wind'."

It is a proof of the essential stability of mankind that it still believes in love in spite of the songs that are written about it.

It looks like a normal autumn. Weather prophets are forecasting a long and arduous winter and the Japanese have landed troops in Shanghai.

Esther says she refused to put her watch back to Standard Time. If there is anything I despise, she says, it is people who are slaves to custom.

FALSE HAIR ON THE CHEST

BY FRANK H. UNDERHILL

ALL the world knows that, apart from such efforts as growing unnecessary wheat and building railways for which there is no traffic, we Canadians have not distinguished ourselves in imaginative achievement. In literature and art and science, in all those activities in which one seeks the finest flowering of a civilization, our record is not impressive. There are doubtless many reasons for this. One of them, and one which we tend to neglect, is the absence in our Canadian arts and sciences of an atmosphere of vigorous and realistic criticism. We are perhaps passing beyond the stage when our critics discovered a Canadian Keats or Tennyson in every local rhymester, but Canadian criticism in general has been feeble to the point of silliness.

The harm which such a condition of things can do was never better shown than in the history of the Group of Seven. Their output of painting is clearly our chief exhibit when some foreigner asks us whether Canadians have any epiphanies in the realm of the spirit. Yet the critics who have discussed the Group and supplied the public with what has now become the orthodox interpretation of their work have completely missed the main point about them. I do not refer, of course, to the hostile critics who filled the air with their alarm and indignation when the members of the Group began to break away from genteel imitation of second-rate English Victorians and to experiment for themselves; the accolades of these critics are now merely subject for amusement, and survive only in the correspondence columns of the *Mail and Empire*. I mean the critics who welcomed the work of the Group and who have continued to gush ecstatically about it ever since.

THE great contribution of the Group, according to these critics, was their discovery of the pre-Cambrian Shield. We Canadians, so they would tell us, are Men of the North, stark and violent like the

LOOK HOMEWARD, ANGEL

We do not often point anonymous verse, even when the name of the author, though not available for publication, is in our possession. The following sonnet, however, reached us with no indication of its origin, except in Toronto postmark, and no signature except the pseudonym "Angelus," and seems much too fine to be consigned to the wastebasket. We shall be glad to hear from the author if he will communicate with us.

ANGELUS is appointed, wheeling guard
On urgent wing by restless western seas,
O'er serried vastness where strong men, at ease,
From foreign peril, hold not watch or ward,
Or where our eastern portals stand unbarred—
Though now thy gaze, across the shrunken main,
Rests on that glooming thundercloud of Spain,
Where men die grim and hope dies yet more hard.

Look homeward, Angel! homeward! with severe
And terrible eyes, like God's white burning brand,
Purge out our cankered greed and festering fear,
Swollen to the breaking, see, on every hand,
Men who for love of profits, not our land,
Would work such ruin and desolation here.

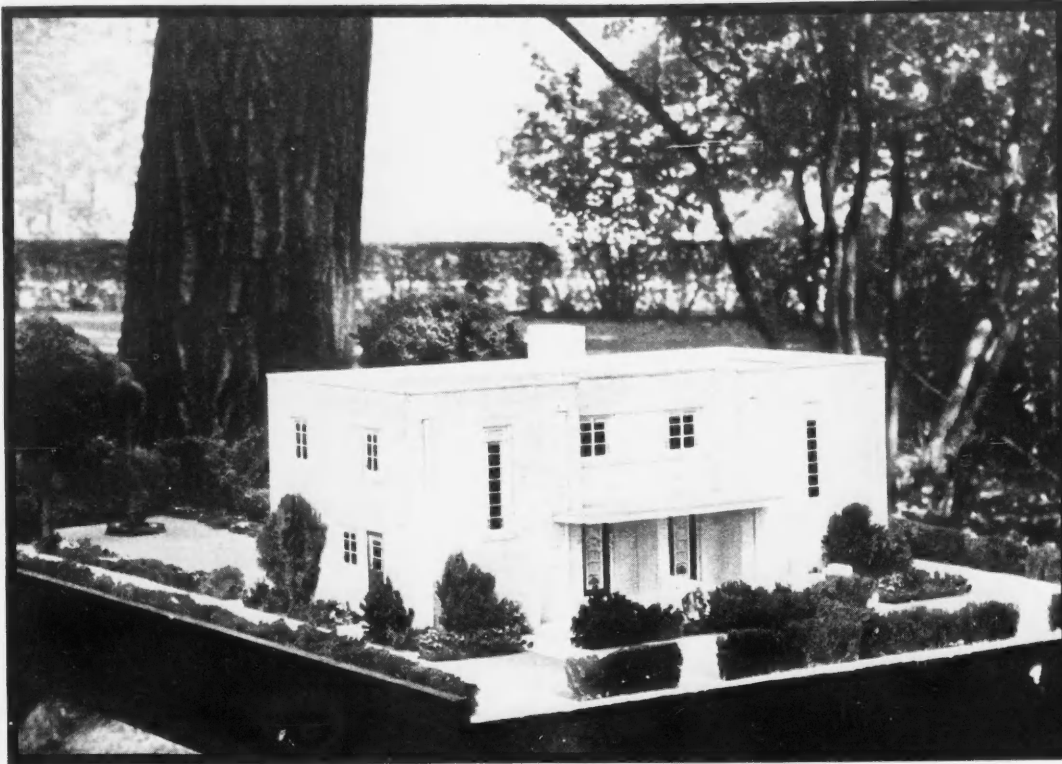
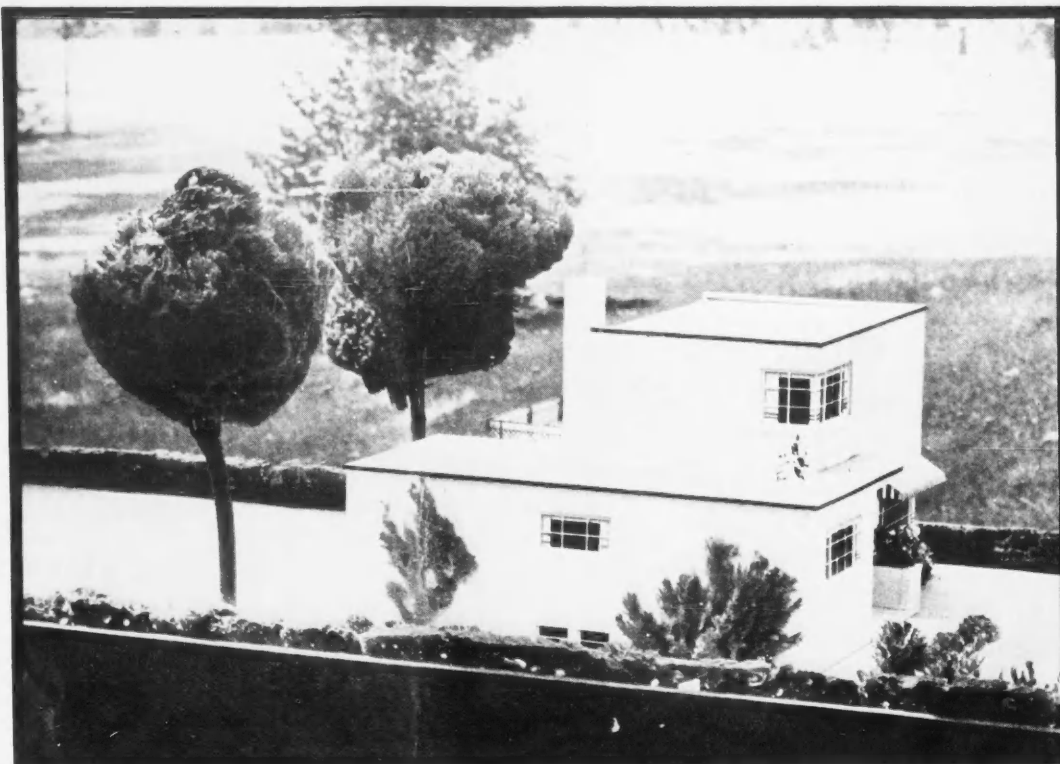
nature that surrounds and nourishes us. Our spiritual home is among the rocks and winds of the North.

The artistic cult of the North is, as a matter of fact, pure romanticism at its worst, and bears little relation to the real life of Canada. Far from seeking inspiration among the rocks and winds, the normal Canadian dreams of living in a big city where he can make his pile quickly and enjoy such urban luxuries as are familiar to him in the advertising columns of our national magazines. The North itself is either the holiday ground for thousands of healthy extraverts or it is the site of actual and future money-making mines. Technological progress is transforming it, and the Canadian business man in a few years will be able to count on alighting practically anywhere in the pre-Cambrian Shield or in the Rocky Mountains and finding within easy distance quite a passable golf course.

MOREOVER, as thousands of normal Canadians who have knocked about it can testify, the North is not really the sort of country that a stranger would imagine from seeing the paintings of the Group of Seven. This simple fact should have been obvious from the start to anyone with eyes of his own, and should have given our art critics a clue to what the real significance of the Group was. For it was not the north country at all that they were painting in those terrible canvases of theirs. It was the civilization of Toronto. They did not live in the North themselves, they lived in Toronto—they were members of the Arts and Letters Club. The passionate intensity which they brought to the North must have developed from their experience in Toronto. Those bleak barren shores, those tortured rocks, those twisted frustrated tree-trunks, represented "the waste land" of Toronto. This is why the Group of Seven signifies a great leap forward in the growth of our Canadian cultural maturity. For the first time in our Canadian history we had here a body of men who were in passionate reaction against all the values of our civilization and who, in an agony of soul, were trying to tell us what they saw in Canadian life and how they felt about it. If the crowds who looked at their pictures had understood the essential significance of what they saw, we would today be a much more adult community than we are.

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THE FIRST EXHIBIT at Toronto's new Housing Centre in Queen's Park (subject of an article in this issue) was the prize-winning models in the Ontario Government Competition, open to all architects in the Province. LEFT, family-of-five house by Harold C. Greensides, Toronto. RIGHT, family-of-eight house by W. Ralston, Toronto. Several examples of these houses are under construction or under contract in Toronto suburbs, and future government policy will be somewhat influenced by the results.



ORGANIZED MARKETING IS CHIEF NEED IN NORTH

BY NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF

THE most immediate problem in Northern Ontario is to do away with the system of direct relief which is ruining the country and the people.

There are several different ways in which this could be achieved.

The method which suggests itself most readily and which has been practised at one time or another in different sections of the North is to provide a program of relief work such as road building. This has several serious disadvantages. In the first place there are now enough good colonization roads in Northern Ontario and the work of but a few men would keep them in good condition. Besides, the problem is to help the settlers while their lots have an insubstantial acreage under cultivation; therefore, the more the settlers are employed in work away from their farms, especially in summer-time, the slower will their clearing and cultivating progress be.

It is for this reason that the form of assistance to settlers most advocated by the people in the North is some form of land clearing bonus whereby the Government would grant the settler so much cash for every acre cleared and put under cultivation. In Northern Quebec this system has been used with a fair measure of success. There a settler receives \$10 per acre for clearing and \$10 for pulling stumps and putting under cultivation an acre of land, a total of \$20 per acre up to five acres a year. This gives him a cash income of \$100 per year. Besides this he has pulp, firewood or timber he can sell off the cleared land. This, of course, will vary from almost nothing in a barren-wood area, which on the other hand is easily cleared, to a stand of 15 cords of spruce pulp to the acre which would bring an income of \$67.50 per acre at present prices.

AT THE moment, however, Northern Quebec has serious difficulties also in spite of the land clearing bonus. In the districts of Abitibi and Temiskaming there were 26,872 settlers and dependents on relief in July of this year, drawing a total of \$43,400, which amounted to \$16.02 per family on the average compared to the \$15.34 per family in Northern Ontario. True, Quebec has undertaken a vast scheme of organized colonization in the North during the last few years and has placed a couple of thousand families on the land, and although relief has had to be administered to these settlers at times it has not become the generally accepted policy that it is in Northern Ontario.

The trouble with a land clearing bonus is that it requires a considerable staff of honest field men to administer it properly and it is difficult to establish a fair method of compensation which would help everybody equally. The nature of the land and the growth upon it is so varied that the cost of clearing an acre and putting it under cultivation has been estimated all the way from \$15 to \$150 depending on the stand of timber and the nature of the soil. Then there are many lots which have been stripped of all merchantable timber and pulp years ago and upon which the cost of clearing second growth and grubbing stumps would still amount to \$60 or \$70 per acre with no cash return from the wood.

The main difficulty at the moment would be to set a scale of compensation high enough to compete with direct relief. Settlers who have been receiving \$120 per year on the average in direct relief while sitting around in idleness will not be very keen to go to work clearing land for a cash bonus of \$100.

ALONG with the land clearing bonus system, or even instead of it, it might be possible to employ both the settlers themselves or some of the single unemployed in mass land clearing operations in the North so directed as to provide a minimum of cleared acreage per farm which would enable each settler to exist off the land. This minimum in Northern Ontario is probably between 35 and 60 acres depending on the land and location, if the farming operations are properly adjusted to local conditions. Such mass land clearing may not be very economical but it would have the advantage of bringing rapidly under cultivation comparatively large acreages of land, thus combatting the frost menace, which is one of the principal enemies of the settler, while at the same time providing useful work for the relief of unemployment and eliminating the cost of a prolonged administration of land clearing bonuses.

The simplest way of doing away with direct relief would be, of course, to substitute a system of Northern farm development loans up to \$300 or \$400 per farm per year. That at least would be fair to those farmers who have stayed off relief and relied upon

their own efforts. A certain minimum of improvements would have to be expected before the loan could be renewed. But unfortunately the morale of a great proportion of the settlers at the moment is so low that there is a danger of many of them applying for the loan doing no work on their farms, and when the money is all spent expecting the government to keep them rather than let their families starve.

WHATEVER system of doing away with direct relief and expediting land clearing is adopted it is most important to supply expert direction to land clearing operations, otherwise much of the settler's efforts are wasted. The land settler in the North is faced with two major difficulties: frost and excessive moisture, both of which make crops very uncertain. A small clearing in the forest practically assures killing frosts every summer and slow drying conditions making farming almost impossible. Only when fairly large areas are opened to the effect of sun and wind and the land is continually cultivated are these twin enemies of the northern farmer eliminated to a certain degree.

Nothing illustrates more completely the lack of intelligent direction in colonization than this problem of frost. It is not a problem peculiar to Northern Ontario. The early pioneers in Southern Ontario working among dense forests suffered from summer frosts. The pioneers on the Western plains met with the same difficulty, and it was the frost menace in new land which led to the forecasts that the Canadian North-west would never be fit for agriculture. Today the odd damaging frosts occur even in Southern Alberta, yet farming is successfully carried on in the Peace River District several hundreds of miles to the north.

THE HOUSING CENTRE

BY H. M. S. CARVER

AT THE opening of the new Housing Centre in Toronto, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario reminded Sir Raymond Unwin of his statement that Toronto was a city peculiarly suitable for the application of Town-Planning, and assured him that in the three years which have elapsed since the statement was made nothing has occurred to alter its significance.

With rather less subtlety the Bishop of London, before returning to the grey magnificence of St. Paul's Cathedral, has told us that he is in the habit of recommending Toronto as possessing residential qualifications higher than any other city in the world.

If the Bishop's approbation is justified and the Torontonians homes that he has visited are indeed unexcelled for convenience and comfort, and if at the same time the revelations of Dr. Bruce's investigators into local slum conditions are to be believed (and they are only too evidently true), then there is certainly a grave lack of symmetry in our Town-Planning. If there is no historical precedent for the extraordinary domestic conveniences of our privileged classes, neither is there any precedent for the wide gulf that separates these classes from those on the poverty line. This, as Sir Raymond Unwin has pointed out, is an unhealthy and dangerous situation.

THAT the closing of this sinister rift in our standard of living depends upon a vigorous Housing and Town Planning program is coming to be realized, and already Housing is on the legislative fringes of all three spheres of our federal constitution. The future relationship of the municipal, provincial and federal housing authorities still remains quite obscure, however; it is also evident that public opinion has not yet formed any standard of judgment regarding the proposals that have been made, and that the conception of Housing as a public service has not yet become absorbed into our political philosophy. The new Housing Centre which was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor last month is presumably intended to assist the public in building up that political philosophy by means of exhibitions, lectures and other forms of publicity. The Centre may also be regarded as neutral territory whereon the public may meet and discuss with the political and technical exponents of Housing and Town Plan-

THE early pioneers had to put up with these difficulties and contend with them blindly, because the country was poor, there was no scientific agriculture, experimental farms or agricultural services. But today, to have settlers in certain areas frozen out year after year, and obliged to subsist on government relief as a consequence, is an absurd waste. This is actually the condition in many parts of new settlement in Canada. Does one wonder the settlers get discouraged and do not believe the land is fit for farming? Yet in spite of all this there has been no attempt to study scientifically this whole problem of summer frosts or to direct and advise colonists with regard to it.

This summer Northern Ontario has suffered from a series of the most severe frosts in twenty years. Vegetables and grains have been affected throughout the area north of North Bay. A most excellent opportunity for research into the factors contributing to killing frosts was afforded and passed up. For it is not the whole area or all crops that are affected if that had been the case the problem would have been simple,—but the extent and severity of damage varies from locality to locality and actually from field to field. Land situated near water or at comparatively higher elevations or sloping to the south or in large clearings is not generally affected. And even this year one can see potato fields on a hill or near a lake untouched by frost whereas a few hundred yards away they might be frozen black. I have seen a sloping field of potatoes flourishing towards the top end and frozen at the lower end of the field. Clay and sandy soils which absorb heat in the day have often enough to radiate at night to stave off the frost menace, whereas black muck soil is cold and frosts easily. New land just placed in cultivation is much more liable to be affected by

frost than land which has been worked for years.

This year at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing a new factor of considerable interest was noticed. Adjacent rows of potatoes growing in unfertilized soil, in soil fertilized chemically, and in soil with cow manure, showed an extraordinary difference of reaction to frost. The potatoes in unfertilized soil were badly damaged, less so in chemically fertilized soil, and untouched in the soil fertilized with cow manure. On the whole the vegetables and crops at this Experimental Farm, which is situated in a clearing of more than a thousand acres, are very little affected even this year whereas there are settlers in the same district who have been frozen out completely.

SETTLERS in the North country require advice and direction not only with regard to frost if unnecessary waste and hardship are to be avoided. They should have the benefit of expert advice to plan their economy of production on the limited acreages they clear out of the forests. A farm of fifty acres sown to oats and hay would not support a family, yet there are lots of settlers who do not know they can grow anything else. The Clay Belt is particularly well adapted to the growing of excellent vegetables and small fruits, and the urban centres in the North are ready markets for these products. A farm with thirty-five acres in cultivation which went in quite heavily for vegetables and small fruits could easily provide a living for a settler and his family, but it needs an agricultural expert with some experience in the North to convince him of this, because years of discouragement, lack of organized marketing and four years on direct relief have made the average settler quite shiftless.

In the whole of Northern Ontario between North Bay and Hearst, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, there are only two agricultural representatives to supply expert advice on every phase of agriculture: one is located at New Liskeard, the other at Cochrane. Both of them are men thoroughly keen and interested in their work, according to the farmers who have had any dealings with them, yet inquiries revealed that there are whole communities which have never seen an agricultural representative and do not know that one exists. They have never had any advice or direction of any kind. The territory is so large and settlement so scattered that two men simply cannot begin to cover it adequately. Besides, in this particular area where the settlers are of every conceivable nationality, it is important to have men who could work impartially with everybody and not show preference for any one race.

CENTRAL model farms which would carry on an exemplary economy suited to the soil and conditions of the district are really needed. It is interesting to note that this is the method adopted by the Land Settlement Association in England in their land settlement work. In Canada there is a sufficiency of experimental farms, which are important in their way but of very limited value and interest to the average settler—they are too divorced from practical farming. There has been in use in conjunction with the experimental farms a system of illustration stations whereby farmers turn over certain of their fields to experimental and demonstration work for which they get a small allowance from the government. This work could be extended to include the central model farm idea, which would mean that an agricultural expert actually ran or helped to run a practical farm equipped only with necessary machinery and buildings, no luxuries, with good quality stock, and acted as agricultural adviser in the district in which he worked. Seven such stations could cover Northern Ontario effectively. They could be located somewhat as follows: at Hearst, Moonbeam, Cochrane, Monteith, Englehart, near Sudbury and near Port Arthur.

NEXT to the elimination of direct relief the most immediate and important problem in Northern Ontario is the provision of organized marketing and grading facilities for the settlers. There is a large market for every kind of agricultural produce in the northern urban centres and hundreds of carloads of foodstuffs are imported and sold there every year, while the settlers who do raise anything to sell in the same area are unable to market their produce, either because of lack of transportation facilities, because their products are not properly graded or packed, or because of a lack of any organized marketing system which would insure bulk and continuity of supply. (Continued on Next Page)

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history of Canada if the electors of East York had not rejected Mr. Rowell's candidacy in 1900 for the House of Commons. That defeat, together with the lamentable condition of the provincial Liberal party at the time, diverted his attention to provincial affairs; and for six years following 1911, without having had any previous experience as a private member, he was leader of the Provincial Opposition, and had to devote his attention to social problems which it is now fairly evident cannot be effectively dealt with except upon a national scale. His work during those six years had much to do with the awakening of the social conscience of Ontario in regard to labour conditions, but its immediate result was rather to contribute to the temporary success of the Farmer movement under Mr. Drury than to the advancement of the Liberal Party. In 1917 he entered the Union Government, being one of the few eminent Liberals who did so in the conscientious belief that it was a genuine Union Government and was necessitated by the circumstances of the war. He thus remained a Liberal, so that the downfall of that Government put an end to his political career.

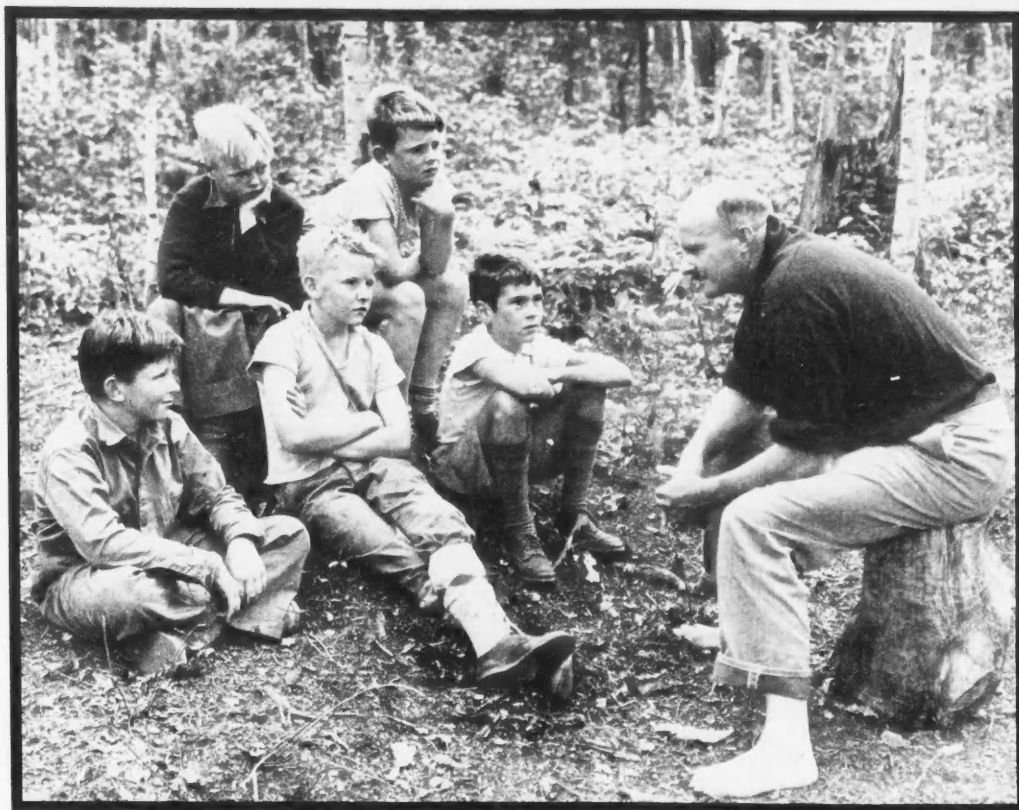
The eminently judicial temperament which has probably been a handicap to him in the rough-and-tumble of Canadian political life will be of the highest value on the Bench, and it is our earnest hope that he may be long spared to adorn the post which his predecessor has just surrendered at the advanced age of ninety-two.

BLUFFING MR. ABERHART

INDICATIONS from Alberta, to the effect that Mr. Aberhart is no longer much more than a pleasing oratorical figure-head for the Government of which he is nominally the leader, should cause no great surprise. Mr. Aberhart is a good schoolmaster and an effective radio orator, but he has no experience in the conduct of public business. We predicted when he first came into power that if the business of the Province was to be carried on he would have to rely very largely upon the advice and guidance of the experienced civil servants of Alberta. But Mr. Aberhart has at no time shown any disposition to rely on that advice, and has indeed dismissed a considerable number of responsible civil servants who did not show themselves sufficiently pliable.

An experienced political administrator, or one intelligent enough to accept good advice, would have been able to protect himself from the ignominious fate of being over-ruled by a faction of his own following containing no one of greater responsibility than a Minister without portfolio. Any good parliamentarian could have told him that this situation was his cue for a threat to resign, and that failure to take that step would inevitably expose him to a succession of further humiliations. As a result of his capacity for being bluffed by unruly followers, the government of Alberta is now really being carried on by a group of members with no ministerial responsibility, and the position of Ministers must be extremely uncomfortable.

Their discomfort however is mitigated by the fact that they have practically given up hope of achieving anything in the direction of Social Credit and are chiefly interested in preparations for throwing the blame of their failure upon the Dominion Government and "high finance." They came to power in August 1935, and the eighteen months which they demanded for the carrying out of their policies will not have expired until February. It is this situation which affords some justification for the Dominion Government's abstaining from any interference with the affairs of the Province until the probationary period is over. It is unfortunate that a great and important Province should be in the hands of a body



"TALES OF ANTARCTICA." Honorable Mention Photograph, by Colin S. Farmer, 151 Rochampton Avenue, Toronto. The teller of tales, who holds his juvenile audience spellbound, is Capt. Alan Innes-Taylor who was in charge of transportation on Admiral Byrd's Antarctic expeditions.

of men who, by the peculiar irony of their position, are compelled to desire that their government should be a failure; but that is one of the consequences of democracy in places where a majority of the electors are liable to go off now and again in pursuit of some fantastic device for the remaking of society.

THE STATE AND RELIGION

WE DO not think that the advocates in Canada of a greatly increased authoritarianism in the structure and spirit of the state have taken adequately into consideration what appears to be the necessary relationship between the authoritarian state and religion. In other words, they have not taken due cognizance of the very close connection that exists between religious freedom and toleration as practiced in the English-speaking countries of the world and in France, Switzerland, pre-Nazi Germany, etc., and the liberal or non-authoritarian concept of the state which has simultaneously prevailed in all these countries. It seems evident, both from a study of history and from an examination of the nature of the authoritarian state itself, that such a state cannot afford to maintain a neutral or tolerant attitude on the subject of religion. At any rate it has never done so. The tolerant attitude and the liberal theory of the state arose together, and if they are doomed to perish, they will perish together. There may be times when, owing to religion having ceased to possess any vital force, an authoritarian state may be able to disregard it; the Roman Empire prior to the rise of Christianity would seem to be an example. But a living religion is too tremendous a force to be allowed free play among those whom the authoritarian state needs for the execution of its policies.

In its more recent development both in Russia and in Germany, the authoritarian state has made a definite state religion out of opposition to all the existing forms of religion. In Italy, where the authoritarian government takes a somewhat special form owing to the revival of the dream of a world-wide Empire, it has made an uneasy alliance with

that Church which also has world-wide claims and which has its seat of government within Italian territory.

In Canada, the problems presented by any abandonment of the idea of general toleration would be extraordinarily difficult. Outside of the Province of Quebec, where authoritarianism would inevitably ally itself with the Roman Catholic Church, it is impossible to see any workable religious affiliation for such a government in either the provincial or federal sphere. Our very earnest advice to all those who value the right to preach, practice and propagate their own religious doctrines in their own country is to scrutinize very closely any political proposal which looks as though it might lead to a weakening of the liberal and tolerationist theory of the state. We do not think there is any guarantee that the religious inclinations of an authoritarian government in Canada would be in the direction of the United Church, the Church of England, or even the Church of Rome.

HART HOUSE QUARTET

THE announcement that, owing to the booking of a long series of engagements in the United States, Mexico, Cuba, England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Russia, the Hart House String Quartet will not again be heard in Canada until December of next year, will be received by Canadian music-lovers with mingled feelings. If the Quartet were going to cease to be a Canadian institution, there could be nothing but the profoundest regret. But it is not doing anything of the kind. It remains a Canadian institution, and as such it goes abroad to tell the world that this Dominion produces something besides wheat, gold, Social Credit and mining stocks. Canada has gained immensely from the services of the Quartet in Toronto and in scores of its other musical centres for the past twelve years. But Canada will in a different way gain even more from the appearance of the Quartet as a Canadian institution in the musical centres of the above-named countries.

There is nothing that this country needs more, both for its own self-confidence and for its repute among other countries, than a wider appreciation abroad of the very considerable aesthetic attainments which already stand to its credit. As a people we are reluctant to put our own valuation on these attainments, and not very keen to do anything to help further them, until they have been endorsed by critical opinion in older lands; and older lands are apt to be suspicious of Canadian aesthetic products until some unquestionable example is brought to their attention. The projected tour will greatly increase the usefulness of the Quartet, by increasing their prestige, when they return among us; and it will greatly increase the respect of other nations for the musical culture of the Canadian people.

FALSE HAIR ON THE CHEST

(Continued from Page One)

THE question whether the artists themselves grasped in a conscious intellectual way the full meaning of their work is largely irrelevant. It is the function of criticism to make articulate in words what the artist is expressing through his lines and colors. But our critics missed the main point altogether, and their influence has led Canadian art along a false trail ever since. Naïve and childish in their own social understanding, they missed all the social implications of the Group's work. And all their gush about the new vision of Canadian scenery seems to have had a bad effect upon the members of the Group. There must have been some subtle flaw in their original vision, for soon they were seeing themselves as their admiring critics saw them, as Men of the North and nothing more. Instead of using the North as an instrument through which to express their vision of Canadian life, they began to use it as a means of escape from Canadian life. This false romanticism has blighted the promise of their earlier work. They now move restlessly about from Nova Scotia to the Rockies and the Arctic looking for new scenery, as if scenery in itself were of any significance, while all the time here is the civilization of Toronto waiting for the painter and the poet.

WORSE still, the Group, being the only artists of our time with any vital energy, have attracted a host of younger imitators who are imitating merely the superficial aspects of their work without any of their original creative vision. These younger men, having little to say themselves, have simply adopted

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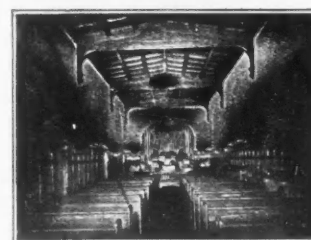
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ORGANIZED MARKETING

(Continued from Page Two)

IN JANUARY 1932 Mr. W. J. Price made an excellent report of a survey of marketing conditions in Northern Ontario to the Ontario Marketing Board. In the course of this report he indicated that the foodstuffs imported from Southern Ontario, Western Canada, and the U. S. A. to the following seven Northern points alone: Cochrane, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Rouyn, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Port Arthur in a twelve month period amounted to the following figures:

Commodity	Quantity	Carlots
Beef	14,592,000 lbs.	590 carlots
Pork	12,816,000 lbs.	518 carlots
Lamb and Veal ..	2,640,000 lbs.	107 carlots
Butter	4,872,000 lbs.	230 carlots
Cheese	1,776,000 lbs.	125 carlots
Eggs	2,154,000 doz.	179 carlots
Poultry	1,320,000 lbs.	57 carlots
Potatoes	172,800 bus.	256 carlots
Vegetables	15,726,000 lbs.	422 carlots

2,484 carlots

Some of the salient features of Mr. Price's report were as follows: "There is still room for report extensive agricultural expansion. Surplus of products over that disposed of on the farmers' markets has no organized outlet. Outlets for finished meat animals should be organized, possibly abattoirs. Grading and storage facilities for potatoes and vegetables are needed. Guidance in production programs is needed. Growing of hay and cereals for sale should be discouraged and feeding programs substituted. Markets for late maturing small fruits might be developed. High quality of vegetables and small fruits indicate a logical line of production. Canning plants should help."

Not a thing was done following this report and none of its recommendations were acted upon.

THERE is only one farmers' market of any size between North Bay and Hearst and that is located at Kirkland Lake. It is a well organized and managed institution with a farmers' association co-operating with a manager appointed by the town. A special train at reduced fares is operated from New Liskeard every Saturday morning, but even then Mr. Fowler, the President of the Farmers'

Market Association, told me his expenses incidental to bringing himself and produce to the market amounted to \$5.25 each Saturday and it takes many vegetables and other produce sold in half a day's marketing to net any profit at that rate. Besides, farmers' markets do not meet the major problem of an organized and systematic outlet for the producer. That is the complaint from all the farmers and settlers all along the line—the difficulty of disposing of their produce. Naturally their ungraded products, poorly packed, brought in uncertain quantities and at uncertain times, cannot hope to compete with the commodities supplied by wholesale grocery and packing houses.

Upon the initiative of W. G. Nixon, M.P.P., a marketing organizer has been recently appointed in Northern Ontario, but as he has a roving commission to cover the whole territory and market any type of produce his work can have little practical value. Inquiries revealed that he has not been seen north of Monteith and many farmers do not know of his existence.

Then there is the new problem of trucks which come up all the way from Southern Ontario to dump surplus vegetables and fruit at prices which no farmer can possibly meet. This is a growing menace which could be handled by legislation, because it is essentially unfair—it robs the struggling farmer of the North of his means to an honest livelihood besides damaging the Ferguson highway which is not standing up to the heavy traffic and is consequently in very bad shape.

PHOTO COMPETITION

The winner of the weekly prize of Five Dollars in the Summer Photograph Competition is William Harland, 44 Lillian Street, Toronto, whose "The Camera Goes Cubist" appears on the Front Page. Honorable Mentions, with their accompanying prizes of One Dollar each, were awarded to A. H. Lang, 135 Earl Street, Kitchener; Mrs. G. M. Bodington, 1 Pollock Block, Prince Albert, Sask.; Leonard H. Lowcock, Mount Royal College, Calgary; E. L. Taylor, 505, 8th Street West, Calgary; and F. W. Bogardus, 1099 Homer Street, Vancouver. As previously announced the Competition has been extended until the last day of October but a Five Dollar prize is not guaranteed in any of the remaining weeks and will only be awarded to exceptionally fine photographs. There will, however, be a larger number of Honorable Mention awards.

—History of Canada, September 21-28

ALBERTA EXPORTS GROW

DOMINION

Agriculture: Heavy European buying resulted in further advances in Canadian wheat prices. **Housing:** On loans under Dominion Housing Act, Government will assume 80 per cent. of loss-risk where loan is \$3,000, 75 per cent. on loans between \$3,000 and \$3,500, and 70 per cent. on loans between \$3,500 and \$4,000. **Radio:** Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, Canadian-born executive of British Broadcasting Company, appointed general manager of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. **Dr. Augustin Frigon,** head of Polytechnic school of University of Montreal and chairman of Quebec Electricity Commission, appointed assistant general manager. **Railways:** Survey for C.N.R. new branch line to serve mining district in northern Quebec south of C.N.R. transcontinental line completed and construction to be started shortly. **Relief:** Dominion grants-in-aid paid to Provinces totalled \$14,855,829 for six months to end of September. **Royal Commissions:** Turcon commission on textiles industry resumed sittings in Montreal. First hearing of evidence by Archambault commission on penitentiaries set for October 5 at Dorchester, N.B.

ALBERTA

Agriculture: Northern Alberta will export 500 cars potatoes to Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan this fall, the first time in ten years that a surplus has been available for export. **Debt Act:** Debts contracted for seed grain advances to farmers, made by arrangement between the government and the mortgage companies and banks, and accounts owing to "approved" hospitals, will be exempted by order-in-council from the operations of the Reduction and Settlement of Debt Act. **Hon. E. C. Manning** announced. **Municipal Affairs:** Dismissal of Tawatinaw municipal council has been ordered. **Hon. Charles Cockcroft,** Minister of Municipal Affairs, announced; size of council reduced from six to three; and new election ordered; "unsatisfactory financial condition" of municipality given as reason for dismissal. **Naturalization:** Forty-four residents of Alberta who had received relief granted by a municipality will not be eligible for naturalization. **Mr. Justice Tweedie** ruled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Legislature: Opening of second session of Legislature within present calendar year set for October 27; session called "to deal with problems of unemployed farmers."

MANITOBA

Health: Infantile paralysis epidemic second stage started in Winnipeg last week, spreading in rural districts. **Hydro:** Federal permission for export of limited quantities hydro power secured and arrangements completed to supply central North Dakota through the Manitoba Power Commission announced.

ONTARIO

Health: Number of infantile paralysis cases in South St. Mary's district increased to 44, making total for Province 56. **Hydro:** Judgment rendered in appeal of Ottawa Valley Power Company against disallowance of its action asking that Power Act of 1925 (vesting Quebec power contracts) be declared invalid. **Justice:** **Hon. Ernest Lapointe** announced appointment of **Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C.,** former Ontario Liberal leader, former member Union Government, to succeed **Sir William Adcock** as Chief Justice of Ontario. **Editor:** **Electricity, K.C., M.P.** for Ottawa East, and **Ansley W. Green, K.C.,** Ottawa, as Ontario Supreme Court judges, and the following county court judges: **Frank Denton, K.C.,** Toronto; **Junior Judge for York:** **F. Ansley Wright, K.C.,** Brantford; **for Muskoka:** **D. B. Coleman, W.D.** and **for Ontario county:** **J. A. Blouffe, K.C.,** Sudbury; **for Niagara:** **J. G. Stoddard, K.C.,** Rochester; **for Lambton:** **Alfred Channing, K.C.,** for Port Moresby; **to interest aroused by coal strikes in Eastern Ontario.** **Hon. Paul Lacombe,** Minister of Mines, announced arrangements to fund prospecting in areas of North West and Arctic. **Municipal Affairs:** Ordinance council authorized issue \$25,000 semi-secured as Municipal Improvement Bonds. **Vouchers** to be distributed to relief recipients who will evidence it with merchants for goods. **From merchant can pass it on to the poor to address need.** **Indigent** claim on each dollar note when new stamps issued municipalities will receive 90 per cent.

P. E. I.

Park: By provincial and federal authorization an area on the north shore between New London harbor and Brackley Beach, including the New London sandhills, Greenfield Beach, and the Green Gables district, set aside as site for the "Prince Edward Island National Park."

QUEBEC

Contracts: Premier Duplessis said Government would refuse delivery of approximately 300,000 automobile tires under a contract awarded by the former Government. **Finances:** The Province will float a loan shortly "to repair some of the damage done by the past administration," the Premier stated. **Liquor Commission:** Zenithin Robert, Montreal business man, appointed to take charge of purchases and sales of the Quebec Liquor Commission until such time as commission is reorganized. **Relief Works:** Agreement reached between Province and Dominion for joint expenditure of \$5,244,744 on relief works throughout Province, each government paying one-half of the total \$2,900,000 is to be spent on Island of Montreal. **Retail Mer-**

chants: A resolution asking Government to limit to three the number of branches operated by any company or corporation in any line of business was adopted by Quebec Retail Merchants Association.

SASKATCHEWAN

Relief: Widespread cancellation of farmers' debt, interest charges and back taxes and a new agreement governing interest rates on future financing in Saskatchewan are being arranged through a co-operative agreement between the provincial and the federal governments. **Hon. J. G. Gardiner,** federal Minister of Agriculture, announced; the drought areas, he stated, will become federally owned and will be turned into pasture land as soon as settlers can be moved to productive areas. **Immigration:** "Hornby plan" of immigration approved by Saskatchewan Immigration and Settlement Conference; plan provides for purchase of selected land in Canada by English counties, placing British settlers on them as "apprentices" for five years, with the British Government supplying financial guarantees. It succeeded the new Canadian is given his farm at end of five years.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Anglican: Completion of the Restoration Fund, begun three years ago to replace losses in Rupert's Land, announced by Rev. Canon S. Gould at annual meeting of Missionary Society of Church of England in Canada, total contributed to fund, \$796,126; total contributed to M.S.C.F. during past year, exclusive of Restoration Fund, \$75,825. **United Church:** Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D., Toronto, elected moderator of United Church of Canada on first ballot at seventh general council meeting convening at Ottawa. **Communion** report presented to the general council recommended establishment of properly organized birth control clinics and the legalization of the minimum operation yielding sterilization, and statutes making adequate provision for regulation and control of every stage of the process.

POLITICS

British Columbia: Ernest Baker, member of Legislature for Vancouver, resigned membership in C.C.F. in British Columbia and announced he would continue to support Rev. Robert Connell, Opposition leader in the Legislature, who was recently read out of C.C.F. **Premier Abernethy** conducted a Social Credit mission into British Columbia, addressing meetings attended by 500 in West Vancouver. **Manitoba:** Social Credit members of Manitoba Legislature refused to accept positions in Premier Bracken's reorganized cabinet. **Eric Poole,** Social Credit M.P. for Red Deer, announced in Calgary, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., C.C.F. leader, began speaking campaign in Manitoba, condemning proposal of Liberal Progressives to govern by minority group.

LABOR

Dominion: Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees instructed its executive board "to endeavor to have amendments made to the B.N.A. Act whereby the elected representatives of the people should have full right to interpret the constitution of Canada and make laws in accordance therewith." The board council of the Brotherhood condemned as undemocratic the method employed in selecting **Brenton J. Davis,** of Winnipeg, as employees' representative on C.N.R. Board of Directors and requested Government "the injustice done." **Manitoba:** **William Litvin,** secretary of Winnipeg local of International Fur Workers Union, sentenced to 21 days in jail without option of fine when convicted of striking an employee of a fur company, several other pickets in Winnipeg fur strike given option of fine or jail when convicted of disorder.

Dominion: All-Canadian Congress of Labor split into two factions as annual convention opened in Toronto. **Zion David** of Montreal selected by majority of executive as president but President A. R. Mosher claims he has not resigned or been removed from office.

EDUCATION

Ontario Agricultural College: Dr. Robert Harnett, head of chemistry department, and Professor Daniel Jones, head of bacteriology department, announced retirement after approximately three-quarters of a century's combined service to O.A.C. **Quebec Council of Public Education,** with His Eminence Cardinal J. M. Villeneuve acting as spokesman, asked Premier Duplessis to extend the control of the council over secondary schools and colleges. **University of Toronto:** Dr. Charles Seymour Wright, O.B.E., director of scientific research at the Admiralty, London, England, appointed as U. of T. representative on council of Universities Bureau of Empire. **University of Western Ontario:** Municipal officials from twenty-six Western Ontario municipalities enrolled in university's short course in municipal affairs.

University of Toronto: George McCullagh, 31-year-old Toronto stock broker, appointed to board of governors.

PERSONAL

C.P.R.: Retirement of Sir George McLaren Brown as European general manager announced. **Florists Telegraph Delivery Association:** Ernest S. Shummers, Toronto, elected international president. **Kiwamis International:** Ontario-Quebec Maritime district elected Gerald Martineau, Quebec, governor, and the following lieutenant-governors: P. T. Moisey, Timmins; John M. Burden, Riverdale; John G. Brown, Kitchener; Colonel Ivan Moore, Lindsay; Charles

E. Roberts, Cornwall; Ralph S. Millett, Liverpool, N.S.

Maritime Provinces Board of Trade elected: President, S. G. Mooney, Perth, N.B.; vice-presidents, Allan Pearty, Saint John; Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Sydney, N.S., and H. T. Holman, Summerside, P.E.I. **Provincial Agriculture Association of Quebec** elected: President, Dr. Sylvio Latorneau, M.D., Montreal; vice-president, C. J. Wright, Sherbrooke; second vice-president, J. C. Hébert, Montmagny; secretary, Lucien Crévier. **Retail Merchants Association of Canada** (Quebec branch) elected: President, J. H. Tetraat, Drummondville; first vice-president, E. Sauvé, Montreal; second vice-president, E. Thivierge, Quebec; third vice-president, C. Dussereau, Verdun; treasurer, Hector Langevin, Montreal. **Wycliffe College Alumni** elected: President, Dr. H. J. Cody; vice-president, Bishop W. C. White; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. N. Blaggett; recording secretary, Rev. A. J. Jackson; treasurer, Rev. W. F. Wrixon.

Amputations Association elected: president, Capt. the Rev. S. E. Lamb, Toronto; first vice-president, G. E. Townsend, Regina; second vice-president, Capt. E. A. Baker, Toronto; honorary treasurer, Charles J. Brown, Toronto; honorary secretary, Richard Myers, Toronto; directors: J. S. McCormick, Montreal; W. E. Brown, Ottawa; Robert Wilson, Toronto; C. E. Nutley, Hamilton; Frank Trainer, Winnipeg; N. M. Calloway, Calgary; F. D. Welch, Vancouver.

OBITUARY

Gifford, Alfred William, Montreal, vice-president Canadian Refractories Ltd. (62). **Grogan, Rev. Father Simon,** Toronto, first English-speaking priest of Redemptionist Order in Canada (79). **McCullough, Robert Albert,** Vancouver, pioneer Pacific coast contractor (76). **McKinnon, John,** Toronto, secretary-treasurer United Clear Stores, Ltd. (42). **Roach, Rev. Father Thomas,** Toronto, former treasurer of St. Michael's College, Toronto, and of Assumption College, Windsor (62). **Thomas, Alexander,** Toronto, president Thomas Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (53). **Wilson, Rev. M. H. (D.D.),** Vancouver, retired United Church minister, former superintendent of missions for Northern Alberta (79).

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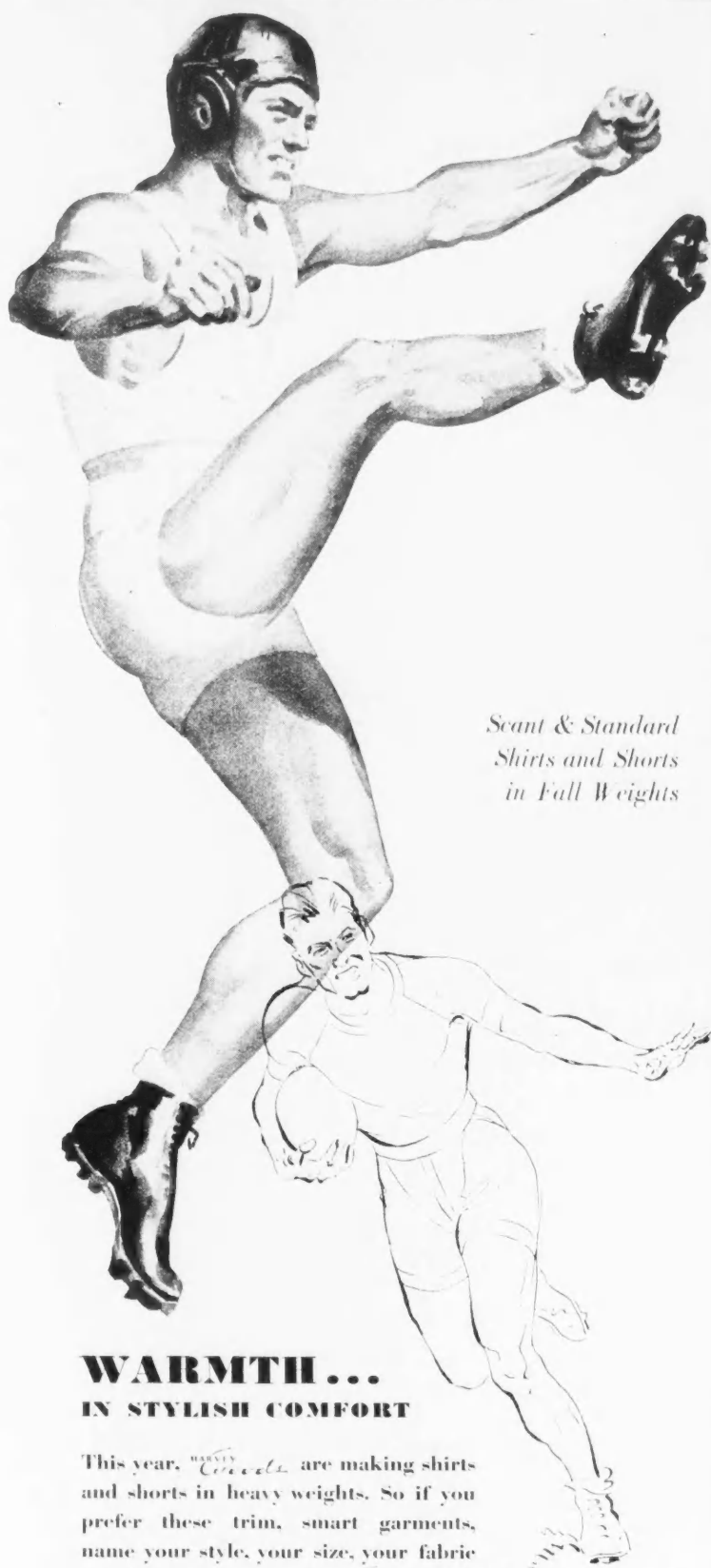
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A QUESTION OF INTERPRETATION. Members of the Hart House String Quartette discuss a score which the leader, James Levey, has at his finger tips; from left to right, Boris Hambourg, Milton Blackstone, Mr. Levey; standing, Arn Adaskin.

DR. HEALEY WILLAN

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

It would be difficult to select a more timely occasion for an article on a distinguished composer than the initial performance of that composer's first symphony. Mr. Wood has lived his appreciation so accurately that he was invited to write the full score of the work. The symphony will have its premiere at the "Prom" Concert in Varsity Arena on October 8.

IN THE year 1913 Healey Willan came to Canada to take up his duties as head of the Theory Department of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, being appointed to that position by the late Dr. Vogt. He was then widely known in England as an organist of exceptional ability, and in that country and even throughout the rest of Europe as a composer of distinct originality, most noted for his church music. He had, however, a number of secular works to his credit, choral works, organ works, and a dozen or so of solo songs. In the last twenty-five years his output, when one considers the tremendous amount of other work to which he has devoted his time, has been enormous. For in addition to his duties at the Conservatory, which have grown with the years since he was appointed Vice-Principal in 1920, there has always been a church and choir to be dealt with in the first place St. Paul's, Bloor Street, and later, Dr. Willan falling into a niche more suited to his genius and knowledge, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

The complete list of works written for this church alone would appear formidable. It includes Services, Motets, Anthems, not to mention carols and hymn-tunes. And much of this work was written—like that of Bach to fill some immediate need of the church calendar. A saint's festival approached, an anthem or a service was required in a hurry, and there was none to hand. Dr. Willan promptly wrote one. And these works so hastily penned are many of them masterworks; they have not, when the sudden need of them passed, perished, but have remained and will remain as long as one church stone lies atop of another, to permanently enrich the liturgical treasury of music. For in countries where Canada is but a name for a snowy wasteland Dr. Willan's work is known and admired, and it is sung in churches everywhere. Even during the war his work was performed in Germany. Dr. Straube, of Leipzig, introducing to that country the organ Prelude and Fugue in C minor which was written so long ago as 1919. In the present year he was asked by Dr. Sydney Nicholson of the English School of Choir Music at Chislehurst to write settings of the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis for the festival at the Crystal Palace. The ninth motet of a series of ten for the Oxford University Press, "Behold the Tabernacle of God," was written at the special request of Leo Sowerby, the organist for St. James' in Chicago. The anthem, "In the Name of Our God," was written while at St. Paul's for a regimental depositing of colors, and was performed at a similar service in the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. And so the tale goes on. The great Introduction, Passacaglia and Fugue, the most famous of the organ works, which has been called the greatest work of its kind since Bach, was written in this country, and is played wherever there is to be found an organist capable of the feat.

BUT it is to the secular works, and more particularly the songs, that I propose to give the greatest attention to in this brief and inadequate article. Leaving aside the organ works, which though secular are none the less associated in the lay mind with church, let us consider the songs first. A large number of these, published separately and in small collections, were written in England, and none of them is very well known in this country. This is our grievous deprivation, for songs as lovely as "Dinly Sinks the Summer Evening" and "Dedication" are not as common as gooseberries. But the songs in the two volumes for medium voice, all of them written more recently in this country, are sung in public comparatively frequently, though not nearly so often as they might well be. And it is, perhaps, but justice that these later songs are the better known; for in these two volumes are songs which equal if not surpass in sheer beauty anything penned by a contemporary. There will be some, I have no doubt, who will consider this statement commensurate with the rashness of youth. And that it will be disputed is equally indisputable, for no two persons are provoked to ecstasy by quite the same medium, and there will always be those who find—in their heart of hearts, though Heaven knows they would not confess it in public—Robert W. Service more admirable

than Marlowe. Aside from all these obvious extremes, however, one will find this ecstasy in Mozart, another to a greater degree in Beethoven, one in the songs of Elgar, another in the songs of Willan, and both will be right as is even the admirer of Service. It is the ecstasy that matters. But seeking the ecstatic vision for a moment, and regarding the best of these songs in a coldly academic manner, it is immediately apparent that the composer knows his business. In the perfect marriage of tune and words Healey Willan's early preoccupation with plain-song has born fruit. For in plain-song the music must fit each word, each syllable, each accent, exactly as they would fall in perfect speech, and he who can read aloud a verse from the Psalms, say, with correct phrasing and emphasis, is in a fair way to being able to write plain-song of at least academic interest. Likewise, when a composer can write a tune which is aesthetically balanced and lovely by itself apart from the words, but which, wedded to them, enhances their intrinsic poetic value, and where the harmonic structure subtly fulfills each, and nowhere is to be discovered the solecism of an accented beat to an unaccented syllable, one need not insist that the composer of such a song is a competent craftsman. And when all this well-nigh impeccable craftsmanship is coupled to life by that beauty which flashes like lightning from the mind of genius, unheralded and not anywhere before his birth, one is justified, I think, in deeming such songs as supreme works of art.

The craftsmanship alone which has gone into the making of such a setting as that of Keats' sonnet, "To Sleep," is little short of amazing; for the sonnet is so perfect a thing in itself that there are few composers who would risk tackling it, and even fewer whose work would not seem haphazard and an insult. Yet now I find it hard to think of the sonnet without the music. They are indissolubly wedded in my mind forever. Similarly, in the composer's arrangements of well-known songs, as in the two volumes of Songs of the British Isles, the new setting brings to the listener, almost secretly, as it were, beauties hitherto unguessed.

WHEN Musical Director of Hart House Theatre, associated first with Roy Mitchell and afterwards with Bertram Forsyth, Dr. Willan wrote music for some fourteen plays, including Mr. Forsyth's "Castles in the Air." His association with Roy Mitchell began when the latter asked him to write music for the Chester Mysteries. Dr. Willan said he would think it over. When he next phoned up Mr. Mitchell some forty-eight hours later the music was written, the choral and orchestral parts copied out, the singers and players collected, and the work already rehearsed. When Mr. Mitchell had recovered from the shock, the whole thing was put in full rehearsal and produced at Christmas in a few weeks' time. This music, like all the rest, possesses that individual touch of beauty which is peculiarly Healey Willan's.

A number of Ballad Operas followed a few years later, written for the C.P.R. festivals: one, "The Order of Good Cheer," for the Quebec festival in 1929. Other works of a choral nature have flowed from Dr. Willan's pen, those for male voices mostly written for John Goss, who has made recordings of many of them.

LASTLY, one turns to the instrumental works, far less in number than the others, but not less individual and beautiful. There are two sonatas for violin and piano, one of which is in the style of the seventeenth century, but which is in nowise an imitation. It is not Corelli, it is not Arne, it is definitely Willan, and the other in modern romantic vein. Both these works are frequently played, here and in other countries. There is also a Romance for violin, a comparatively early work but little known. The piano works are slighter and include Three Sketches of Old London, Three Short Pieces, and an unpublished work for two pianos. Other unpublished works include the Trio in B minor, which has been frequently performed, and lastly the Symphony No. 1 in D minor.

As these words are being written, Dr. Willan is completing the Symphony. It is now in rehearsal and will have its first performance at the Promenade concert in Varsity Arena on October 8.

To fill the gap between the writing and the scoring of this work, Dr. Willan has written an opera based on a mystical subject and has started a second symphony. In addition he has completed another setting of the Missa Brevis based on the lovely old song, "O Westron Wynde." It may well be that his genius has now come to the time of its fullest bearing.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHO IS MR. MOWAT?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

NOT only on my behalf but on behalf of the great majority of your readers, may I thank you for your thoughtfulness in tipping us the wink with regard to the character of some of the articles appearing in your paper? It is not easy for the ordinary citizen like myself to tell nowadays when people mean to be funny and when they don't, so it was a great help to get such a pointer as the one you gave us in your issue of today.

For some time you have been publishing articles by a Mr. A. M. Mowat, and naturally we have been greatly perturbed; our politics and economics, which we take from SATURDAY NIGHT, seemed to be getting a bit confused. But today you cleared things up wonderfully by pointing out that Mr. Mowat's "writings are usually ironical" and that we must not be misled "into believing that he means just what he says." We were not likely, of course, to suppose that Mr. Mowat, any more than anyone else, would say exactly what he meant; few people have a sufficient command of English for any such achievement. But naturally we thought he must mean something; and it is a relief to find that he didn't.

Unfortunately, however, we are still left in a state of uncertainty. Could you not perfect your practice and label all the contributions to your paper, so as to enable us to tell what is what? A week or two ago, for instance, an article on "Canadian Neutrality" (whatever that is) appeared from Mr. Edgar Meltnis. Was that also merely pulling our legs? Superficially it read as though it were meant to be serious; and we wondered whether many people would share its parochial view on international affairs. But if we had been told it was a *jeu d'esprit* we would have enjoyed it.

To come back to Mr. Mowat, who is he, anyhow? Evidently he is an Englishman, probably a nonconformist, is he from Manchester? And when did

he come to this country? In any case, it is fair to him to take "Mowat" for his pen-name. So, Oliver, though ten years leader of the official Liberal party, was admittedly one of the Grand Old Men of conservatism in Ontario. No doubt, as a Scot, he enjoyed the irony of the situation; it is only now that the rest of the community is waking up to it. But is it not carrying irony too far that a man who writes like the Mad Hatter should take shelter under the wings of such a name?

NORMAN MACDONNELL.

Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto.

ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

I WANT to get two copies of your issue of August 29. I may add that my subscription copy goes regularly to an isolated and impoverished friend who otherwise wouldn't see it; and that I want those extra copies to send to correspondents in England—particularly for the sake of the exceptional article by Mr. Edgar Meltnis.

In my opinion, the campaign your editors are conducting for the formation of a sober and informed public opinion in Canada on matters of foreign policy is admirable; all the more so, as they are not advocating any one particular and exclusive policy, but are working mainly toward the end that whatever public opinion shall adopt should be based on adequate and intelligent consideration of the factors involved.

WINTHROP BELL.

Chester, N.S.

They were engaged to be married, and he was proudly relating his former adventures in Africa. "I had to hack my way," said he, "through almost impenetrable jungle, chopping, slashing at thick undergrowth and trees." "Oh, George," said she, "you'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"—Grit.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

LAST week's Promenade Symphony Concert was somewhat of a mixed bag, the program being compiled entirely of short numbers designed for the most part to display various instruments or sections of the orchestra. The more solid and serious part of the concert was before the intermission. The overture to Der Freischütz by Weber opened the program, a good sound, vigorous performance, followed by a rather ragged and weak performance of Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde." This, in its turn, was followed by the Chausson Poème, for violin and orchestra, the soloist being Bettina Vegara. In this serious rhapsodic work, Miss Vegara played very beautifully, with a wonderfully pure tone and excellent intonation. Her two encores were far less satisfactory. Hopak was entirely lacking in the rough vigor which a Russian peasant dance demands. It was played too slowly, and was never more than a rather dull exercise displaying only indifferently good bowing. This was rather the result, I think, of a poor conception of the piece, than due to weak technique. The Mozart, though certainly better, also lacked vitality, and that clear-cut pointedness of phrasing without which Mozart irks one. It would appear from this that, at present, Miss Vegara is more at home with works in which rhythm or more correctly, beat is subordinate to rhapsodic interest. A strongly marked rhythm does not seem to mean anything to her, and consequently she is unable to make it mean anything to the audience. But the Poème was sincerely lovely.

After the intermission the fun began. Firstly the first violins were put on display in Frank Bartlett's arrangement of the Bach Partita for solo violin. All the first violins played the solo part in unison, to mean that and accomplished with considerable accuracy and beauty. The first flute, Mr. Bradfield, then stood to the fore in the Bach Suite in D minor for flute and strings. The soloist did excellent, clear work, but the strings were a trifle too heavy. The Intermezzo by somebody who resided in the name of Macbeth might well have been omitted. It has been played on an average of once a week by every café orchestra over since it was first written. It was considered meat for the collar and they took the first bow. The trombones next displayed themselves in two equal for four trombones by Beethoven. Then the basses solemnly filed out in front of the orchestra and grunted through "Elephants" from the Carnival of Animals. Two movements from the Midsummer Night's Dream Music by Mendelssohn brought the program to a close. Mr. Stewart played two numbers on the piano in lieu of orchestral encores. Mr. Wien, and a Humoresque by Tschakovsky.

THE San Carlo Opera Company, now on its twenty-seventh transatlantic tour, opened their nine days season in Toronto with Verdi's *Traviata* last Thursday in Massey Hall. Lohengrin followed on Friday, and Lucia and Aida on Saturday. The company displayed much the same weaknesses as they did last year. That is to say, the staging is very poor, and neither the choruses or the orchestra are much better. Some of the solo singing is quite good, however, notably that of Harold Krafft, bass, who sings in practically everything. He was the only man in Lohengrin who even attempted to give artistic definiteness to his role. That of the king, the two women, Blanka Saroya and Florence Wolfe, both sang well, the latter proving a very satisfactory villainess. The other three male characters were very poor. It is apparent that Mario Valle has a good voice, but he seemed unable to take his eyes off the conductor for one moment, and Stefan Kozakewich was in the same uneasy state. This meant, of course, that all their stage deportment was simply a series of ineffectual incidents. The Italian opera, however, were certainly much better, since though the acting was hardly better, Lucille Moser sang well in both *Traviata* and Lucia, her coloratura work is clean and accurate. Kenneth Selous as Edgar of Ravenswood, in the latter opera, displayed rather more finished singing than I have heard from him hitherto, but made a rather excessive use of the prompter in the last act. And it is the prompter to such little details that the performances owe their weakness. The wit of illusion is forever being shattered by some comparatively trifling clumsiness which could so easily be overcome, and which would permit the good individual efforts to become effective.

COMING EVENTS

MUSICAL Toronto is guaranteed a season full of interest in the several series of concerts arranged by the Eaton Auditorium for the coming months. Never before has the Auditorium lined up such a galaxy of distinguished artists for its three series, the Masters Series and the Auditorium Variety Series, which as its name intimates, brings intriguing variety of artists and entertainment. To begin with the Auditorium Concert Series, now ushering in its fifth season, the following artists have been engaged: October 8th, Kirsten Flagstad, Norwegian soprano, one of the greatest operatic sensations of all time, during her past two seasons with the Metropolitan Opera. Flagstad appeared in the Auditorium last season, her first appearance in Toronto and indeed in the British Empire. At that time, hundreds who delayed about every ticket, were sadly disappointed when they were unable to see her. November 26th—Lauritz Melchior, Danish tenor and without doubt the greatest Wagnerian tenor of the day. January 14th—Rudolf Serkin, pianist, whose New York debut last season evoked tremendous enthusiasm.

February 4th—Gertrud Wettengren, Swedish contralto, one of the first artists to make her Metropolitan debut on the invitation of the Canadian horn manager, Edward Johnson. April 8th—Joint concert by two celebrated artists, Elisabeth Rethberg, Metropolitan soprano, and the Italian basso, Ezio Pinza, also of the Metropolitan, called the greatest singing basso of his generation.

The Music Masters Series, to be given under the patronage of the



MISHEL PIASTRO, noted violinist and concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, who will be guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, at its first concert of this season on October 20, in Massey Hall.

Association of Women Teachers of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will bring five illustrious pianists: Harold Bauer, English pianist, to whom the world has paid tribute over and over again, opens the series for the season on October 22nd. On December 1st, the French pianist, Casadesu, will make his first appearance in Toronto. Casadesu has had a brilliant career abroad, and last season when he made his debut in New York, was at once recognized as a genius. He is also a composer of note. January 21st brings a brilliant young American pianist, Albert Hirsh, whom already though he is only twenty New York critics dub "a great master in the making." Next, on February 15th, comes Rachmaninoff, one of the greatest of all living pianists. And the last concert on March 18th, will bring the young Viennese pianist, Poldi Mildner, who, though barely twenty-one, has been giving concerts in the important European centres for the last ten years and has already taken her place among the noted piano virtuosos of the age.

The Auditorium Variety Series, which has a unique appeal for those who like variety in their entertainment, lives up to its name again this season in bringing a famous actress, eminent dancers, and musicians distinguished for their performances in opera, over the radio, in moving pictures, and on the concert stage. As last season, seven encores have been arranged, from which subscribers select any preferred five for their series. The artists booked include: October 15th, the inimitable Cornelia Otis Skinner in her new, one-woman costume play, "Mansion on the Hudson" as well as some new character sketches. November 5th, come James Melton and Gunda Mordan in a joint program. Melton is star of the radio and screen, and more recently of the concert stage, in opera, over the radio, in moving pictures, and on the concert stage. Gunda Mordan has come from one triumph to another since she first made a name for herself in Coghlan's Revue in old London. Dec. 16th, the Dana Ensemble, a Polish singing quintet, the European equivalent of "The Revelers", who have sung their way to fame all over Europe and are now coming to this continent for the first time. January 28th will present the famous dancers, Fowler and Tamara, who have won an ovation on two continents for their delightful program of the dances of many nations. February 25th will bring another dancer, Jacques Cartier, already known to Toronto, whose dance programs are things of rare and haunting beauty. On March 4th, Gladys Swarthout, gifted mezzo soprano, movie star and radio idol, will give a concert. And



HELENA WHITNEY CASS, noted Canadian-born writer and lecturer, who will speak before the English Speaking Union at the Royal York Hotel on October 8, on "Kangaroo Land", the story of Australia. Mrs. Cass is a world-traveler and a long time resident of Australia where her late husband was A.D.C. to two Governors-General. She is photographed with her daughter who is also a well-known radio personality in Australia.

on April 1st, Charles Kullmann, leading American tenor with the Metropolitan, as well as radio and motion picture star and not infrequently soloist with the leading symphony orchestras, will give the final concert in the series.

ART NOTES

AN EXHIBITION of the work of Margaret Chapman Goodall is at present being held in the music room of the Central Y.M.C.A., and is on view till the end of the month. Mrs. Goodall depicts chiefly the country north of Lake Superior, and round Lake Simcoe.

A showing of Irish landscapes by Paul Henry, R.H.A., fills the Eaton Galleries on College Street. Of a decorative quality, these landscapes are characterized by the use of sad greys, whites and blues, and portray a side of the "emerald" isle which is new and refreshing.

FIVE PIANOS

A Five Piano Ensemble Recital, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Selitz, Malcolm, Godden and Guerrero, is being held at the Varsity Arena, November 14th, 1936.

CORONATION ROUTES

THE routes which the Coronation procession will follow on Wednesday, May 12th, 1937, in London, have been approved by the King and have been officially announced. The routes are as follows: From Buckingham Palace by way of The Mall (St. James's Park), Admiralty Arch, Trafalgar Square, Whitehall, Parliament Street, St. Margaret's Street and Broad Sanctuary to the west entrance of Westminster Abbey.

The return route will be from Westminster Abbey by way of Broad Sanctuary, Bridge Street, Victoria Embankment, Northumberland Avenue, southern side of Trafalgar Square, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street, Oxford Circus, Oxford Street, Marble Arch, east carriage road in Hyde Park, Hyde Park Corner, by St. George's Hospital in Grosvenor Place to Constitution Hill and Buckingham Palace.

BOOK NOTES

H. W. GREENWOOD, the well known photographer and critic, writes as follows in *The Photographic Journal* (London, Eng.), on "Jay's" volume of "Camera Conversations" (Macmillan): "Jay" is staff photographer to the Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT and to him photography is not only a source of livelihood, but a dearly loved hobby as well. In the text he explains the reasons for this book, and one of them is to encourage the photographer to take a more intelligent interest in his work by explaining through the medium of his pictures, how and why he took them.

His pictures cover a wide field, and attached to each is the technical data, including time of day and usually comments on why the subject was taken. The quality of the pictures and the freshness of viewpoint are remarkable, and the book will prove of interest and value to all who use it as the author intends.



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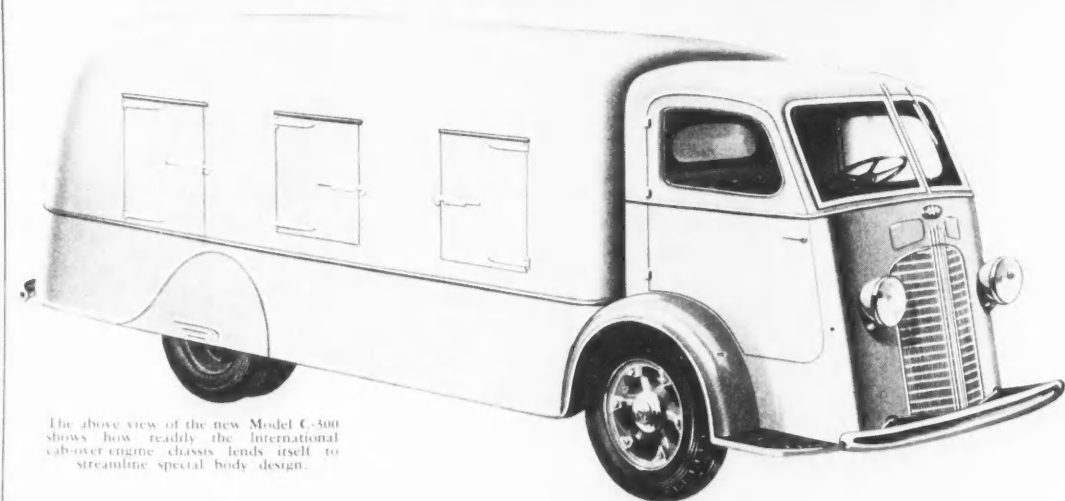
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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

I MISSED Hervey Allen's enormous work at the time it was blocking all the literary horizons—it was a case of tunnelling through or going round, and I went round. There was no actual escaping "Anthony Adverse", since everyone was discussing it. Those who hadn't read it usually knew someone who had, or else had read the reviews; and it frequently seemed as though the ones who hadn't read it had a much firmer grasp on the author's intentions than the ones who had. From all these rather confused impressions I gathered, after seeing the film, that the screen as usual had been faithful to the novel in its fashion. That is, it stripped away the mystic-philosophical reflections together with the more censorable bits, retaining the romantic and adventurous elements along with the names, correctly spelled, of the leading characters. The result is a handsomely turned out, widely variegated costume romance whose original story might just as well have been written by Alexandre Dumas or Victor Hugo.

The identification of "Anthony Adverse" with the typical nineteenth century romance is indeed curiously complete. There is the founding theme which nineteenth century authors doted on—in this case the orphan is left with an identifying Madonna instead of the traditional created muzz or blanket. There is the usual unabashed use of coincidence. There is the familiar reference, vague but impressive, to contemporary movements and figures. There is the panoramic background.



JASCHA HEIFETZ, one of the world's greatest violinists who will be heard in Toronto at Massey Hall on the evening of December 8, in the Celebrity Concert Series.

the sweep across continents and history as irresistible to nineteenth century novelists, who had plenty of leisure, as to twentieth century producers, who have lots of money.

Whatever Hervey Allen may have contributed by way of modern overtones and philosophic musings on man's fate, has been carefully strained out of the movie version. The result is a picture as successful as "The Count of Monte Cristo" or "Les Misérables" and in much the same manner. Hervey Allen himself may not like it any better than authors usually do when they send out their brain children to be photographed and then get back the proofs. He may possibly have thought, like many parents, that his child had an unusually reflective and intellectual expression, and have been annoyed that the camera so definitely missed it. That's a chance that authors have to take when they write thoughtful novels with Hollywood possibilities.

"Anthony Adverse" as it appears on the screen may not open up any new worlds of thought, but it is, nevertheless, as soundly constructed, authentically detailed and visually beautiful a picture as anyone would wish to see. In view of the amount of time and space that are covered by the story and the rather vague motivation that lies behind Anthony's wanderings, the film is compact and structurally sound. The early sequences, especially the story of Anthony's mother and the scenes of Anthony's boyhood, are tenderly told and beautifully photographed; and indeed the whole thing from first to last is wonderfully satisfying to the eye. The re-creation, too, of the Eighteenth Century world not only in Europe but in Cuba and Africa, is one of the achievements in scholarship for which the movies are never given sufficient praise. If Fredric March as Anthony Adverse

and Olivia de Havilland get no more out of their parts than was written into them, Claude Rains and Gale Sondergaard more than made up for them—Miss Sondergaard, in fact, seemed to be wrestling her part out with her teeth, a strange snarling performance that drew the tribute, "I hate her," from the lady behind.

"Anthony Adverse" runs for two hours and twenty minutes, which is a tribute to the screen adapter's remarkable powers of condensation. If he has leaned a little heavily on titles for his continuity this was perhaps necessary, where time was so largely a consideration.

GIVE ME YOUR HEART

"Give Me Your Heart" presents Kay Francis, first as an unmarried mother with no one to support her, then as a young married woman, rich and heart-hungry. This gives Miss Francis plenty of opportunity for her special talents: to suffer and wear clothes. It's one of those searching pictures of mother love that fills every woman present with the poignant realization that she hasn't a stitch to wear. Maybe that's the reason it was advertised as "The picture every woman would like to see." George Brent plays opposite Miss Francis, as perhaps the most long-suffering husband ever seen in the movies. "Satan Met a Lady" is a complicated mystery story, with Bette Davis as an adventuress who plays on the passions of men, wanting neither love nor affection in return, wanting nothing in fact but the horn of Rolloid out of the ninth century. So did a sister old lady (Alison Skipworth), a fantastic Englishman (Arthur Treacher) and an amateur detective (Warren Williams). They were all fools for the horn of Rolloid. I couldn't figure out any of Warren Williams' activities—the plans he made, the young women he pursued, the extraordinary hats he wore. It's terribly terribly involved, and you have to be sharp on time to make anything out of it. I arrived five minutes late, so can't tell you anything more about it than this.

FILM NOTES

HOLLYWOOD goes to extreme lengths in eliminating any possible filming of a "movie boner". But never has any one picture received the painstaking effort at authentic costuming given "Romeo and Juliet", the Irving G. Thalberg production, co-starring Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard, which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre on October 5 for one week.

Two years of research were spent in determining the correct detail in the period costumes for this Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer classic which were designed by Adrian and Oliver Messel.

To discover the minutest detail of dress in the period of the Italian Renaissance, the designers found it necessary to refer to the works of the old masters, the famous paintings by such immortal artists as Bellini, Lorenzo, Carpaccio, Botticelli, Ghirlandaio and Pieter della Francesca.

In the libraries and museums there could be found no photographs, no old-fashioned tints and no early snapshots of the celebrities of Shakespeare's day from which to copy the styles.

Instead, the M-G-M studied thousands of volumes, including many illustrated manuscripts of the early monks. Experts were sent to Europe to examine the priceless works of art of that period.

Many of the gowns and masculine attire worn by figures of the Italian Renaissance as depicted in the famous canvases were accordingly reproduced in the proper fashion for the characters in the production.

"Even the smallest, most insignificant item had to be absolutely correct," Adrian declared. "Such minor details as slippers, the hang of a sleeve, the drape of a veil, had to be fashioned exactly as it was during the period. We took Miss Shearer's costume from 'The Renaissance', by Fra Angelico. The costume which she wears during her marriage to Romeo in Friar Laurence's cell is practically an exact duplicate of a dress worn in a painting called 'A Betrothal' by Michel de Verona. Nothing has been left undone in our effort to attain faithful reproductions. It was well worth the two years of intensive research."

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IN SHAKESPEARE FILM. Leslie Howard and John Barrymore as Romeo and Mercutio in a scene from "Romeo and Juliet", which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week beginning October 5th.

thenticity of the two stars in the title roles, the entire cast, which includes such outstanding screen favorites as John Barrymore, Edna May

Oliver, Basil Rathbone, Reginald Denny and others of equal prominence, wear the costumes of the period described by Shakespeare.

MOTHER HITLER CALLS HER CHILDREN

BY HUNTER MACBAIN

Millions of Germans between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five carry on their persons the *kriegsbeordernung*, an order telling them exactly when and where to report in the event of war. On the back of the order is a list of clothing which they are advised to bring with them, especially if war occurs in winter.

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Come Hans and Fritz, For chilly walks, Bring snug earmuffs, And knitted socks.

Come Hans and Fritz, Brown shirt and Nazi, To die in comfort, Is hokey-totsy.

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DR. HOWARD HANSON, director of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, who will be guest speaker at the banquet of the Ontario Music Teachers' Association in the Royal York Hotel on October 7. Teachers from all over Ontario are holding a convention there on October 6, 7 and 8. Dr. Hanson was in Toronto last summer to conduct his own Symphony No. 2, "The Romantic", when it was presented by the Promenade Symphony Orchestra.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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THE TRAGIC COMEDIAN

"Oscar Wilde Discovers America," by Lloyd Lewis and Henry Justin Smith. McLeod, Toronto. \$5.

BY J. V. McAREE

IT IS now some 36 years since Oscar Wilde died, a wretched exile in Paris, and at first sight it seems strange that his lecturing tour in the United States in 1882 should have proved to be the inspiration for a book whose preparation must have entailed enormous research. There was nothing very important in that tour except that it enabled Wilde, then a man of 28, to earn something like \$5,000 for the best part of a year's work. It is true that he explained to his American audiences the significance of the aesthetic movement in England, but the effect of this must have been transitory. Oscar Wilde has no importance in American history from any viewpoint. Nevertheless the authors have produced an extremely interesting book.

Wilde is the hero of it. He is the artist; but the America of the period is the orchestra, and it is presented partly in the manner of John Dos Passos and partly in the manner of Mark Sullivan. We see the curious figure of Wilde against the background of the contemporary America some of whose chief figures were Jesse James, Henry Ward Beecher, General Grant, the original Black Crook company, Susan B. Anthony, Delmonico and Tiffany. It was the fabulous United States which was producing characters of an individuality and gusto never before, or since, equalled. In its swarming population there were perhaps fewer than a thousand who understood Oscar Wilde. Nearly all were ready to laugh at him, though it appears that nearly all of them came away with altered opinions. Eugene Field, then a columnist on a Denver paper, greatly disappointed his friends when he did not ridicule Wilde. On at least two occasions a band of seasoned toppers thought it would be a humorous idea to get the aesthete's lecturer drunk. In their efforts they found themselves under the table while their victim continued calmly and courteously to swallow whatever alcoholic atrocities were offered. No better luck had the little party that sought to rook him at poker. It appears that he had learned the game at Oxford.

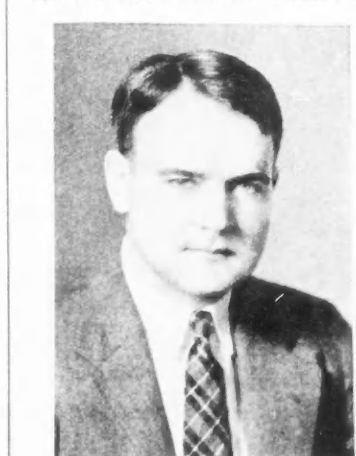
But though he was received by many of the most prominent people in the country he was regarded generally as a rather comic figure with his silk knee pants and his long hair. People went to see him rather than to hear him. His early lectures were financial successes but artistic failures. By the time he had become really a good speaker who did not need to rely on his notes public interest in him had faded, and in the last few months he barely earned his living expenses. The book contains many of his epigrams, but as we are always doubtful of the paternity of celebrated witticisms we do not quote them. He had some sensible things to tell his audiences, and it must be remembered to his lasting credit that he did appreciate and reverse Walt Whitman, at a time when Whitman was regarded as being almost another such absurd figure as Wilde.

In view of the tragedy which ended his career, and yet at the same time gave birth to the works of genius by which he will be remembered—The Ballad of Reading Gaol and De Profundis, the opinion John Burroughs formed of him is significant. He said that Wilde was a splendid talker and a handsome man, but a voluptuary. As he walked from you there was something in the motion of hips and back that was disconcerting. But we think that even as a youth Oscar was extraordinary, with genius enough to match even wilder eccentricities, a genius which in some other countries might have been pleaded against the horrible charges that were later to be brought against him, to destroy him and to banish for more than a generation his name from the Anglo-Saxon baptismal fonts. Think of how many people you know whose ages are between 10 and 15 who are named Oscar.

"OLE . . . OLE"
"Don Gypsy" by Walter Starkie. Toronto, Mison: 525 pages, \$3.50.

BY EDWARD DIX

FORTUNATELY for Walter Starkie his journey to southern Spain was made in 1935 and not in 1936, for to travel in Spain in this day more is needed than a fiddle and a thick, iron-tipped walking stick. Walter Starkie is an Irishman, a professor of Spanish at Dublin University, but when in Spain a minimalist, a street-fighter of the first order.



J. C. W. IRWIN, Secretary-Treasurer of Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd. and Assistant Manager of the Oxford University Press, Canadian Branch.

bandangos and boleros and old gypsy airs. As in "Raggle-Taggle" and "Spanish Raggle-Taggle" his new book is full of a spirit of rollicking adventure. On his realistic journey from Spanish Morocco to Granada and Cadiz he does everything but tilt at windmills.

In his taste for Spanish wine, women and song, Walter Starkie is as evocative as Casanova. Since music, to his view, is inseparable from women and wine, he wanders through the red-light quarter of Spanish towns playing his fiddle and enjoying himself hugely with ripe Rabelaisian humor. An old gypsy woman gets his nature down pat. "Look, pretty gentleman—look at your life-line stark staring at me—" she says to him. "A rugged, lusty life-line, and



W. H. CLARKE, President of Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd., and recently appointed Manager of the Oxford University Press, Canadian Branch.

you'll need it I'm thinking, for you've as naughty a hand as I've ever seen. A hand full of soft bumps and bastards. God save us from mischief—not a woman will be safe in the camp." As much at home in a brothel as in the Alhambra, as friendly with pimps as with peasants, none but a gypsy like Walter Starkie—"Don Equiliter" to the Spaniards—could relish the love and the bawls that he encounters on the roads of Spain.

Yet "Don Gypsy" is no mere record of sentimental pomadism. He is remembered that Walter Starkie is Walter Starkie Litt, D., and a corresponding member of the Spanish Academy. Historians will find a wealth of matter here; so will musicians. Not the least of the reasons for the charm of the book is its combination of house-painter and scholarship. Dr. Starkie is delightfully inconsistent. One day, on the road to Granada, he is a clown in a travelling circus; the next he is in the Royal Chapel in Granada, where the kings and queens of Spain are buried, reflecting gravely on the lives of Ferdinand and Isabella.

While in Tetuan in Morocco Dr. Starkie falls in with a band of gypsies whose brothers he had known in England. "By Allah," says a Mohammedan friend, "the world is as small as a cup of mint tea." They were Greek coppersmiths named Demeter and for a time they wandered from coast to coast in Canada. Dr. Starkie mentions, in passing, that the wide open spaces of our country lure the gypsies from Europe, where today they feel too constrained. After reading "Don Gypsy" I should like to know more of gypsy life in Canada, but I suspect that only Dr. Starkie could be properly at home among the ethnologists of Queen Street West, Toronto.

A GREAT LOVE
"Fear in the Heart," by Constance Mallison. Toronto, Collins. \$2.00.

BY WILLIAM M. GIBSON

WHEN Lady Constance Mallison wrote "After Ten Years," it was obviously and admittedly the autobiography of a woman who had seen much, suffered much and was not afraid to suffer still more for the sake of her ideals and her unswerving convictions.

Just how much of "Fear in the Heart" is straight fiction and how much is a sequel to, or a homologue from, the autobiography must be between the author and her own conscience. But that "Fear in the Heart" is to some degree a personal story cannot be doubted. . . . even if it is only to the extent of the descriptions of life in a huge country house, carried with the minimum of income.

At times, this story of the great love of Auriel Mallory, chateau of Lullington Castle, and Hilary Barnes, artist, approaches the heights of Charles Morgan's "The Fountain"—a book from which, oddly enough, some quotations are taken (and acknowledged). It cannot be described as an "important" novel, it is too rugged for that, but it is a book that will have a great appeal to the few who are able to extract from the whole those sections which are deserving of re-reading and remembering. The average run of novel readers, however, those who frankly want to be entertained—will find it a very simple and basic story told in a great many pages.

Lady Constance's minor characters have a peculiar way of standing out more clearly than her principal protagonists. Teresa, Marchioness of Monksilver, is a gem, and so is Auriel's common-law brother in law, if you know what I mean by that circumlocution. Auriel and Hilary, for all the much vaunted practicality of the former and literary intelligence of the latter, seem to live in a dream-world of their own, from which the common-place worries of your life and mine are benevolently excluded.

It is in brief, in the lyric passages

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Good teeth do not just happen. They are living parts of the body built by food. They need the elements contained in eggs, milk, meats, green vegetables, fruits and cereals, but in addition they should be cared for regularly because, unlike most other parts of the body, they cannot heal themselves when injured. Besides brushing your teeth carefully at least twice a day, choose some hard and "crunchy" foods that give the teeth and gums real work to do.

If you would save a great deal of needless trouble and expense, have your children visit the dentist every six months in order that small cavities, of which they are unaware, may

be discovered and treated before they can do any real damage. The dentist will also encourage systematic and correct tooth-brushing in order to lay a foundation for lasting health habits.

Sometimes teeth need to be examined from the inside as well as from the outside. A tooth which looks sound and which has neither ached nor shown decay may yet hide unsuspected infection. With X-ray photographs your dentist can discover whether or not you have any tooth infected at the root which needs treatment.

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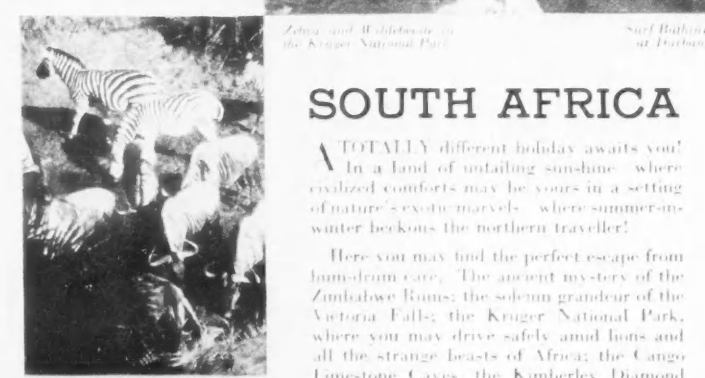


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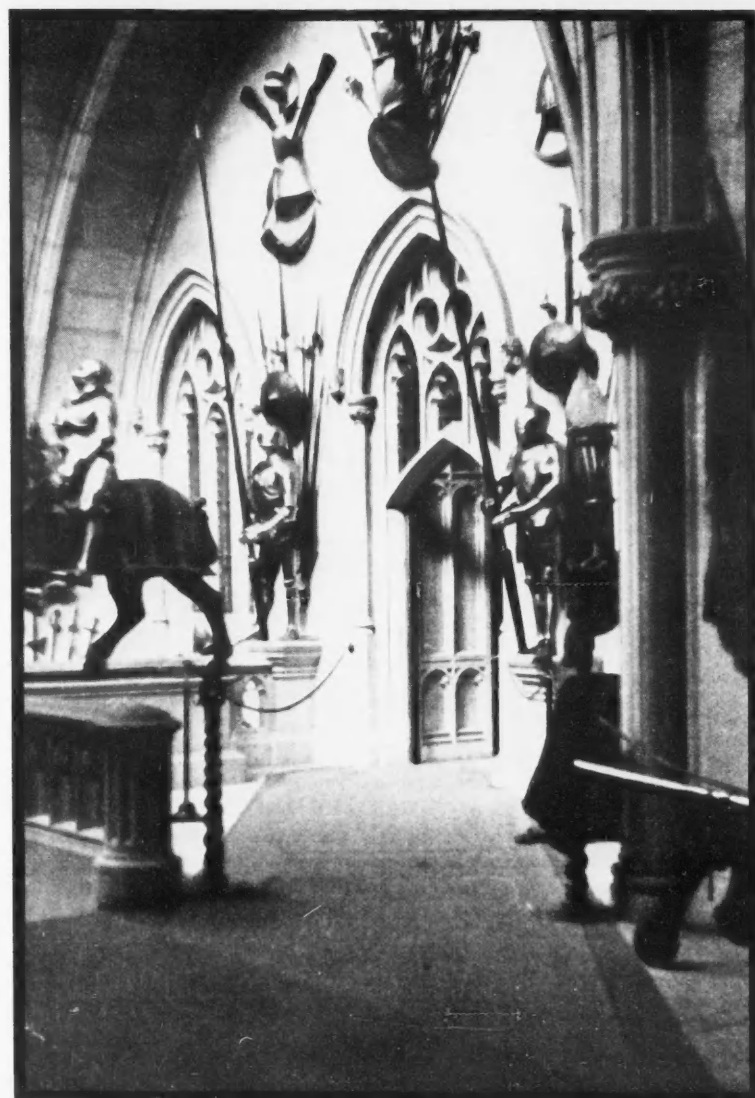
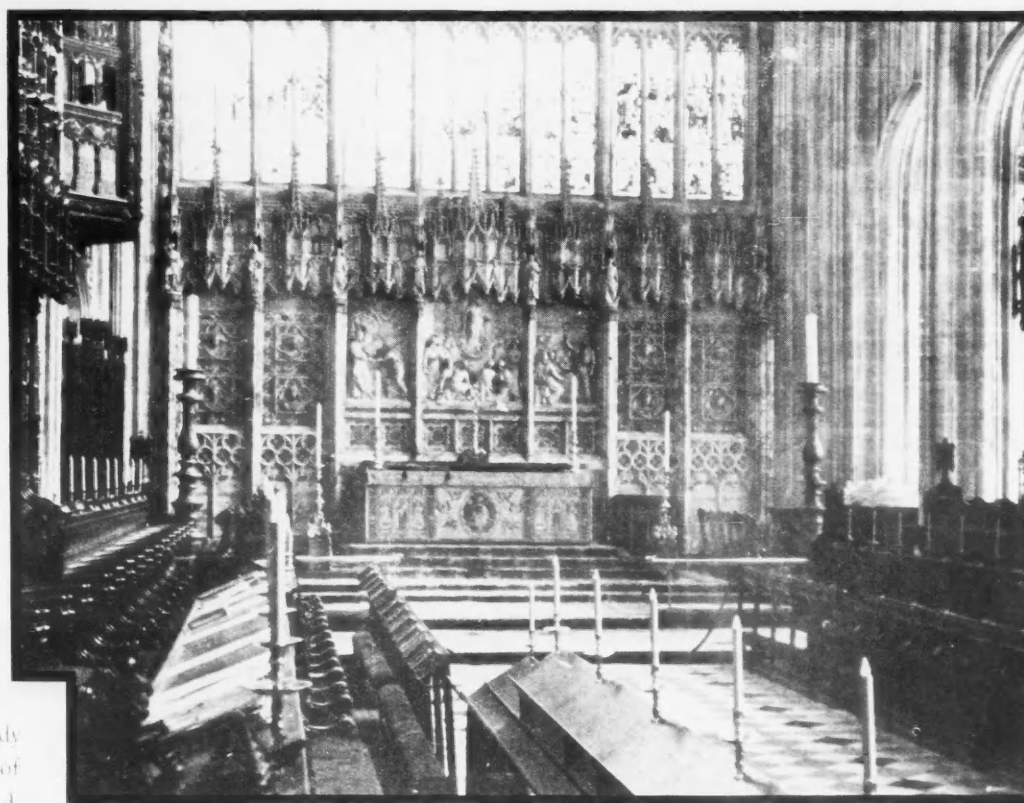
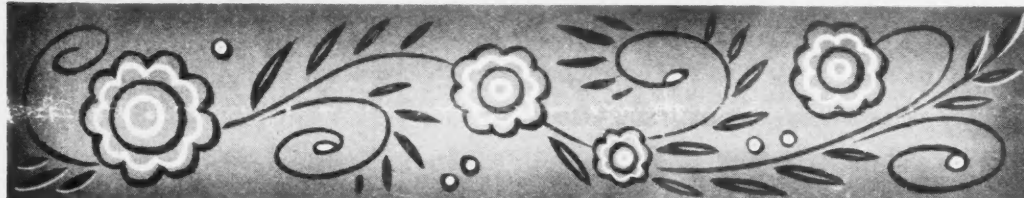
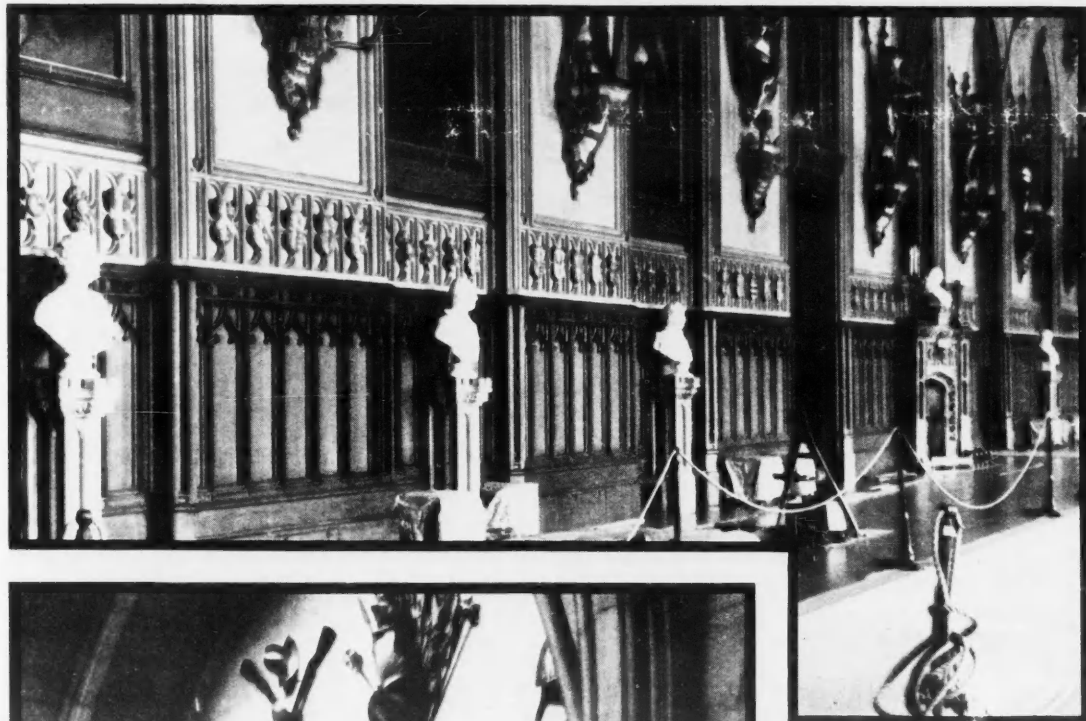
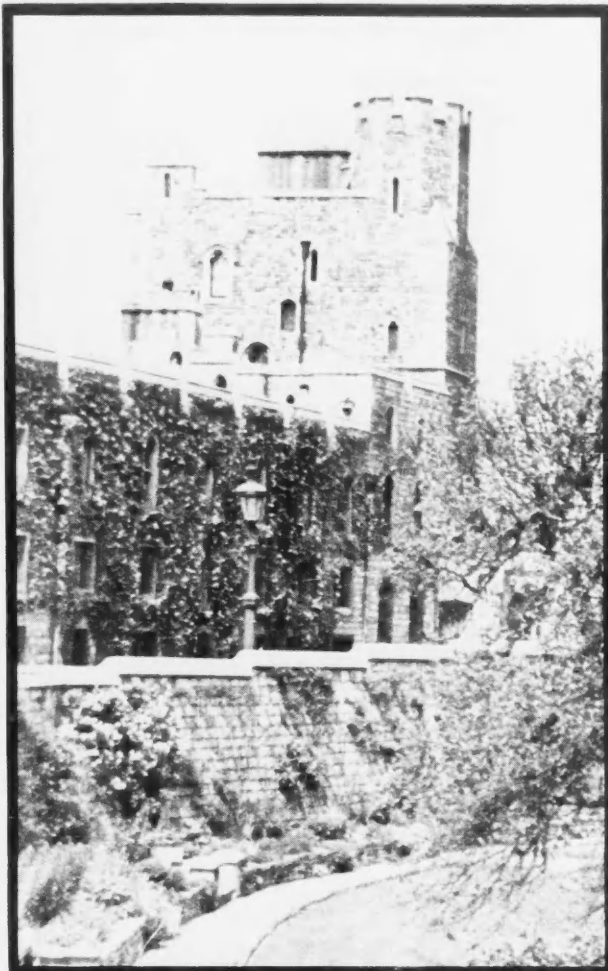
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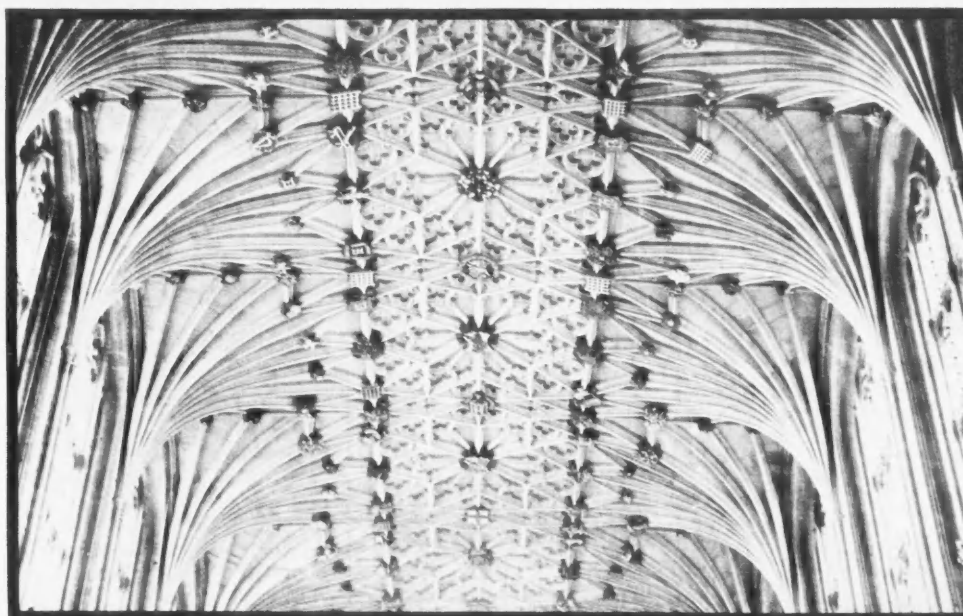
PEOPLE * TRAVEL * FASHION * HOMES * LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 3, 1936

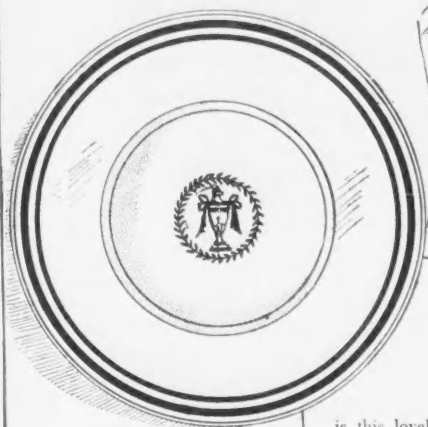
THE WORLD'S OLDEST SURVIVING SEAT OF ROYALTY



WINDSOR CASTLE, already a stronghold in the time of the Heptarchy, became the leading royal residence of England under William the Conqueror and has so remained for nearly nine hundred years. These pictures were taken by "Jay" during his visit to England this summer. They depict: TOP LEFT, some of the old houses behind St. George's Chapel; UPPER RIGHT, one of the medieval towers; CENTRE LEFT and BOTTOM LEFT, views in the state apartments; CENTRE RIGHT and BOTTOM RIGHT, the choir and ceiling of St. George's Chapel, beneath which is the burial place of the later kings and queens of England.



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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE King who chose a new Postage Stamp all stark modernism—and proved it a success—who has his Scottish pipers playing the St. Louis Blues at Balmoral, has now, in the vernacular, pulled another fast one. The announcement that Elsie de Wolfe is to have the job of redecorating the interior of Buckingham Palace is one of those high, wide and handsome gestures that his loyal subjects are learning—with some difficulty—to expect of Edward VIII.

No blanket of explanation about fostering international good will, so cunningly wrapped round it by the Press, can quite take the chill off. A great many individuals and a good many old-established firms in England are sure to go on feeling they could have done the thing themselves to the King's taste. Instead of which Miss de Wolfe with her mirrors and lamés and white plush and concealed lighting is to work her wicked modern will with the Palace. Lovers of the old red velvet, and family portraits hung frame touching frame, are shaking in their shoes.

Probably the only person alive who wasn't surprised at the commission was Miss de Wolfe herself. Lady Mendl has great confidence in her own powers as a decorator. One cannot imagine even Buckingham Palace getting her down. She would take on the Taj Mahal.

Miss de Wolfe was born in New York, but claims Wolfville, Nova Scotia, as the home of her father's people. She has always been interested in doing up old houses and has a gem of her own outside Paris at Versailles. Her first big job was the Colony Club in New York, rated a tremendous success. She is fond of chintzes, silver and gilt, and clear pale colors.

One of her most recent successes is Gary Cooper's new house in Brentwood, California, a white stucco house of severe simplicity. Mirrors frame the doorways, pictures, and make the mantel-pieces. The sitting room has a black floor, white rug and white walls, mirror mantel and furniture upholstered in a clear poison green. The chief bedroom is in salmon pink and chocolate, the dining-room has a black floor and yellow rug, a three piece burl maple dining table and split bamboo chairs. She probably has other ideas for Buckingham Palace.

WE CAN'T remember where we came across this—somewhere on our travels this summer. It's a recipe specially recommended for those who wish to keep thin or who can't eat sugar, and it uses glycerine to do the trick.

Quince Jelly—Cut quinces into small pieces, cover with water and cook till soft. Put through a jelly bag over night. To each cup of strained juice add one cup of sugar and one-half a teaspoon of glycerine. Bring juice to boiling point, add sugar and glycerine and a pinch of salt. Boil rapidly till jellying stage is reached, when drops run together and slide off in a sheet from the edge of the spoon. Pour at once into sterilized glasses and seal.

Dean Mendell of Yale is reported to have said that a New England conscience doesn't keep you from doing anything, it just keeps you from enjoying it.

We were discussing this with a friend as we motored across Rhode Island into Massachusetts lately, wondering how the Puritan strain had persisted in such a good land. There are four mottoes still graven on New England hearts we were told. "Eat it up," "Wear it out," "Make it do," "Do Without." We are thankful our ancestors were all just easy going, if melancholy, Irish.

TODAY we have been looking over a consignment of German State porcelain, some of it so lovely we had better tell you about it.

Whatever one thinks of Hitler—and some people's thoughts wouldn't do for a Sunday school banner—it must be admitted he is fostering the arts. Following the lead of the Electors of Saxony who subsidized the great porcelain factories established at Meissen in 1710, where the porcelain subsequently known as "Dresden" was first made, the German Government is now fostering a great new porcelain works near Berlin. As the discoverer of Böttger in true porcelain helped Germany to meet the challenge of Sévres, so this new State Porcelain is apparently expected to put a crimp into the sale, in Germany at least, of Royal Copenhagen and the famous English products.

As the older "Dresden" borrowed its ideas and glazes from the Chinese, this new pottery looks vaguely Oriental. It has the suavity and a great deal of the exquisiteness of glaze that characterizes old Chinese porcelain. We were shown a lovely fragile white bowl with faint self-colored figures and foliage in relief on it—leaping gazelles and willows—for less than nine dollars. A gorgeous wide, plain salad bowl with eight perfectly plain and lovely flat-saucer-like-plates to match, in the most atmospheric and delicate Celadon green can be had for eighteen dollars and a half.

There are fat, oval, white jars with small mouths, and we were enchanted by one of the same shape in a deep walnut brown glaze with clear white wings of pattern on it here and there. Shapes borrowed directly from the Chinese, perfect for modern mantel-pieces, come in clear greens, turquoise and beige. But you'll want the white or celadon or we miss our guess. This is really lovely stuff—darn Hitler.

AN ACQUAINTANCE of ours is the somewhat distracted owner of a Baby Austin car. Arriving home very late the other night he was too worn by his evening's activities to attend to his little one, and left it parked at the curb.

His weary head had scarcely warmed the pillow when he was disturbed by voices under his window.

"Out so late, and the creature not weaned yet," said the first voice.

"Shure it needed the nourishment," said the second, "but it's stolen goods and somebody ought to be arrested."

Curiosity overcame sloth. Our friend got to the window and saw two milkmen contemplating an object by the curb. Some still later reveller, with the misdirected sympathies so often connected with intoxication, had poured two quarts of the city's best milk (18 per cent. butter fat) over his abandoned car. The two empty bottles hung by the neck on a dress tie from the radiator cap. It was all too hard for our friend. He closed his eyes to the whole affair and went quietly back to bed.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. N. L. C. Mather has returned to Montreal from Vancouver, B.C., where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Macfarlane, and is visiting her son, Mr. Murray Mather, and Mrs. Mather.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drury have returned to Ottawa from the Island of Orleans, where they were the guests of Mr. Drury's sister, Mrs. C. E. L. Porteous.

Mrs. Francis Farwell, of Hamilton, is taking her daughter, Miss Joan McColl, to England, where she will leave her at school.

Major and Mrs. Andrew Duncanson and their family have returned to Toronto from their summer house at Go-Home Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. MacWhinnie have returned to their home in Hamilton, after visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Meighen, St. John, New Brunswick.



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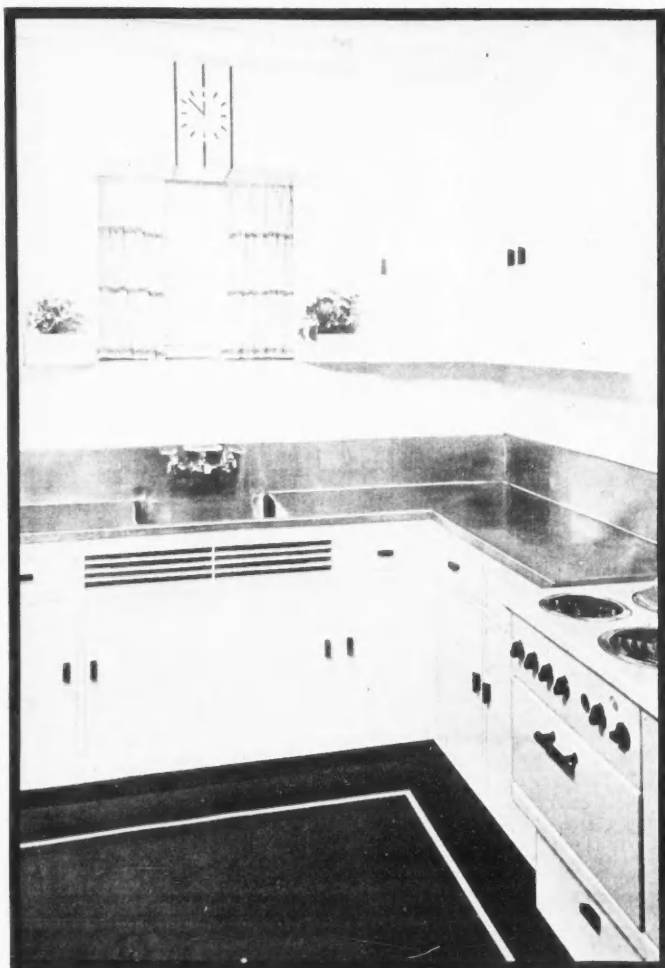


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IN SONG AND STORY. The famous beach at Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawaii, with some of the modern hotels catering to visitors, in the foreground. Twenty years of popularity have only added to the charms of these islands of the Pacific.

—Photo courtesy Matson Line

—Ports of Call

TWENTY YEARS OF PARADISE

BY WOODS PETERS

PARADISE has been moved. It lies today two thousand-odd miles west-south-west of California and is easily reached by the average North American traveler in less than five days of luxurious ocean traveling across the blue Pacific. It is called "Hawaii!"

Something over twenty years ago I journeyed down the ocean lanes to what was then a "heathen country" that lay somewhere off the western horizon. Friends on the mainland went: "I was departing to the 'savages' of the 'Islands'." But once there I found a friendly town—almost a city even in those days—where street cars ran regularly and more or less modern buildings lifted their coral and granite heads above the surrounding palms. It was a town that was showing first promise of becoming an earthly Paradise.

In the twenty years that have followed that promise has been fulfilled. Honolulu, a teeming city of 138,000, lies snuggled beneath the rainbows of the Koolau mountains; its breath is the fragrant breath of countless flowers, blooming along its shaded streets; its name is familiar throughout every town and hamlet in the civilized world. Yet that fame and popularity has not spoiled the touch of Eden that first budded into prominence two decades ago; its immortal beauty has rather been enhanced by the passage of the years.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

FOUR things I love to remember about Hawaii—remember especially on winter evenings when the chill wind whistles eerily down the fireplace chimney, and on scorching summer days when the sun beats mercilessly down on sweltering pavements:

I remember the natives of Hawaii, who for five short years welcomed me as one of their own. I recall especially the evenings in their homes, scantily furnished little huts tucked away beneath the mountain trees or along the ocean beach; their calls of "Aloha" as I entered their yards; their joyousness at the willingness of a *haole* or white man to partake of their humble feasts; the restfulness of sitting in the quiet of a moonlit evening listening to the stories and music of Old Hawaii.

I remember the innate beauty of the Islands themselves, as they first rose from the sea on docking day—lifting like emeralds from a turquoise setting—to later coalesce into a harmony of rioting color as nearer approach brought forth the bands of flowering trees and blooming hedges that marked the street lines.

I remember the scenic wonders of the land—its volcano of Kilauea, where one may stand in perfect safety and look into the fiery home of the native goddess *Pele*; its Haleakala, the largest extinct crater in the world, twenty-seven miles around the rim; its Pali, into whose colorful abyss a victorious king once pushed a vanquished army to their deaths; its famous Hamakua where a tiny rainlet winds a spectacular way along a fern-clad cliff; its Kona section, where the green of tropic jungles contrasts weirdly with the wild desolation of lava flows sent down in other years by the anger of a goddess; its Kalapana, across whose black-toned sands the Islanders say the spirits of the dead still march! And—

MUSIC AND FLOWERS

I REMEMBER the native music, which filters through the trees when evening comes, and touches

lightly upon the ears of him who lingers upon the sands of Waikiki.

That is the Paradise of today that is within the reach of everyone. Every few days from the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, ships sail outward into the sunset skies seeking that Paradise, and every few days hundreds of "home-town" folks embark for Eden!

Down at Honolulu they may not find all the things the writer knew—they may not want to find them—for some of those things come only through long and intimate acquaintanceship. But for them the native life will still exist in scattered spots about the Islands; and for them the splendor of an Ancient Day will be reenacted in gorgeous pageants. That is one thing the natives have kept alive—the memory of the older years.

These pageants, which come throughout the year, portray the years of royal rule, the worship of their gods, the ritual of the hula dance, the real water sport of *Kinau*, and a thousand other things. The voyagers of today will also find the beauty of the Islands in their cloud and water setting, and the banks of flowers and lanes of flowering trees—if they reach the Islands in flowering tree time—and learn to know the thrill that comes from breathing tropic trade winds.

They'll see also the scenic wonders, and see them in greater comfort than many know at home, for the finest ships and planes are today at their disposal to reach the distant points. There may be romance in a mule-back ride to the summit of Haleakala, 10,000 feet above the surf, but there's a lot of solid comfort in a closed motor-car whizzing along a macadamized highway!

And—these modern travelers will still gather along the sands of Waikiki when evening falls, and take a midnight dip in water silvered by a southern moon, and later sit among the moon-shadows by the shore and hearken to the lilting strains of music drifting down the breeze, and know an unexpected sob when the plaintive voices of Island lads lift a half-forgotten song into the night.

Those things still live today about Honolulu, and those are the things that folks who journey to Paradise will find—not the hardship of an unknown land, but the sumptuous surroundings of discriminating travelers amid idyllic settings.

BAREFOOT BALL

FOOTBALL takes its shoes off in Hawaii, and 1,375 players in the 55 teams of the barefoot leagues are limbering up their toes for the 1936 season in the Islands.

The players in these shoeless leagues punt, kick, pass and receive with their feet. They drop-kick and place-kick accurately with their bare feet. Aside from the absence of shoes, the games are conducted in accordance

with all the standard football rules and formalities.

The inter-scholastic and senior league players wear shoes, of course, and every season the University of Hawaii brings several university teams from continental U.S. for games in Honolulu. The climax of the season comes with the contests on Christmas and New Year's Day, the guest team this year being the University of Washington.

Back in the 1890's, before Hawaii learned football, tug-of-war—or *haka haka kamae*—held a position in Island sporting circles comparable to football today. The 20-minute endurance contests attracted thousands of spectators, and the husky contestants were as popular as football heroes are today. George Harris, coach of one of Honolulu's old-time championship tug-of-war teams, plans to revive the sport, with inter-island competition, as a tourist attraction this fall.

Other old-time Hawaiian pastimes, some of which also may be revived, include riding down the grassy slope of a steep mountain, broomstick style, on a stalk of ti leaves; *lele kamae* (jumping off a high cliff into the ocean); shooting mice with a bow and arrow (this was for royalty only); and *olele ao ao*: The chief-tain was usually "it" in this game of dodging spears that were thrown at the royal target several at a time. The technique was to catch the first spear and ward off the others with it. King Kamehameha was an expert at this virile sport.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. McGeer, of Vancouver, have sailed aboard the Empress of Britain for England.

Mrs. H. W. O. Bager, of Vancouver, plans soon to leave for an extended eastern trip.

Miss Janet Carruthers, who has spent the past six months abroad, will join her mother, Mrs. C. G. Carruthers, at the Lake of the Woods, before going on to Winnipeg.

Miss Enid Rogers, of Winnipeg, has sailed on the Empress of Britain to spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. W. A. Murphy has left Winnipeg for New York, and is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Patricia Murphy, who will attend Miss Spence's school there.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers, of Winnipeg, is in the east, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Lawson, at Hudson Heights, Que.

The Hon. Randolph and Mrs. Bruce spent a few hours in Winnipeg while en route to the Coast, from where they sail for Tokyo where the former will take the post of High Commissioner.

Mr. Alfred E. Penford has returned from a month's visit to England.

Mrs. J. A. Mann has returned to Montreal from Cushing's Island, Maine.



THE REAL HAWAIIAN HULA is an interpretive dance. The steps and movements are graceful, though lively, and every gesture has a meaning. The hula is the poetry of the Hawaiians, as the dances tell the legends and history of the Happy Isles.

—Photo courtesy Hawaii Tourist Bureau



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ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

GARDEN-OWNERS are all abuzz with excitement nowadays, planning advantageous spaces for Spring-blooming bulbs and making selections from apparently endless lists of old favorites, interspersed with a sufficient supply of novelties to lend fresh zest to the annual quest.

It's really a game. "Bulb, bulb! Who's got the bulb?" while the quest goes on; as bulbs must be found for the rock garden, for the shrubbery planting, for beneath the trees, for the perennial border, and for the lawn, as well as for naturalizing where conditions suggest.

The smaller bulbs are particularly effective in rock gardens, where little clumps of as many as a dozen can be placed in pockets or between stones. Chionodoxas, scillas, fritillarias, snowdrops, crocuses and grape hyacinths are suitable for this purpose. Of course, they are equally suited to use in hardy borders in combination with bulbs of more spectacular size, such as tulips, hyacinths and narcissi.

And as for the crocuses, yellow, purple, blue, blue and white, haven't you fairly revelled in their cheery Spring color during up in a lawn from which the snow of Winter has scarcely gone? Now is the time to plan such a picture for next Spring by planting crocuses freely the length and breadth of every lawn this Autumn.

Bulbs, as a rule, do not present many seasonal novelties; but, among the bulbs now attracting wide interest, the parrot tulips deserve mention here, especially as there are two varieties that will be new to most Canadian gardens. The first is "Gemma," a pure white with delicately fringed edges, and the other is "Lady Derby," a blue-rose with a silvery border.

The skyward-pointing Darwin tulips are perennially appealing, their commanding height apparently being irresistible to garden-owners. This year the "Princess Mary" is an outstanding Darwin, its coloring a glowing rose with an edging of light pink and a white base. "Mystery" is the intriguing name of a Darwin which is almost black, and "The Bishop" is another interesting Darwin, its color a clear violet-blue.

Hyacinth lovers will welcome "Beloules," a notably large-flowered variety of deep pink and "George Van Der Mey," a brilliant cerise-pink variety. Among the narcissi offered this season must be named the "Christmas Glory," a trumpet type of pure yellow.

AT LAST the seed of approval has been placed on the Fall as an ideal planting season for most shrubs, perennials and herbaceous perennials. One obvious advantage is that previous time is saved during the inevitably busy Spring planting season. But, apart from that, growth is given a chance to get started in the Spring and thus the garden can retain its beauty longer than usual. In the case of the perennials, bleeding hearts and peonies, Fall planting is certainly essential, as their growth is actually commenced in early in the Spring, and those that would seem to be delayed in the Spring.

Besides, it's a better smart idea to add new plantings in the Fall while the old ones are still in the ground. To our catalogues and our spades then, let us turn with burning zeal.

AND don't forget that you still can add to your lawn with grass seed. It may be a bit hard to believe, but the most lawn I've seen this season was not planted until the end of last October. At that time, to a well-balanced mixture of good grass seed was added a generous quantity of rice, which had only protected the fine grass seed, but provided a valuable mulch. Even if you haven't a new lawn to sow this year, you can vastly improve your present lawn by sowing the grass seed freely now, while the ground is warm and the Autumn rains are still falling.

AND this is one for you, Mr. Ripley. Believes it or not, one line of wood is stacked to length of an inch thick, used to hang a (three) covering for the three-inch rolls of wallpaper, which, when pasted on the wall, makes a handsome good finish that does a better job than any in distinction from actual wall papering. Another wall covering is a perfectly photographable material of white, painted on a surface to look like marble, but not the expense of marble walls in the room.

There are many other things, as illustrated at E. J. provide a comparison of a wall covering material and color that it was impossible to play favorites. Still, such catching the light in the room, which is destined for a corner of the wall in a room of decoration, finishing and trading. Roll of the paper-backed wall is wider than the usual wall covering, and one actually can pull off little bits of faded silk at the end of each roll. The light green which is especially attractive. In other colors, all yellow, green and light orange.

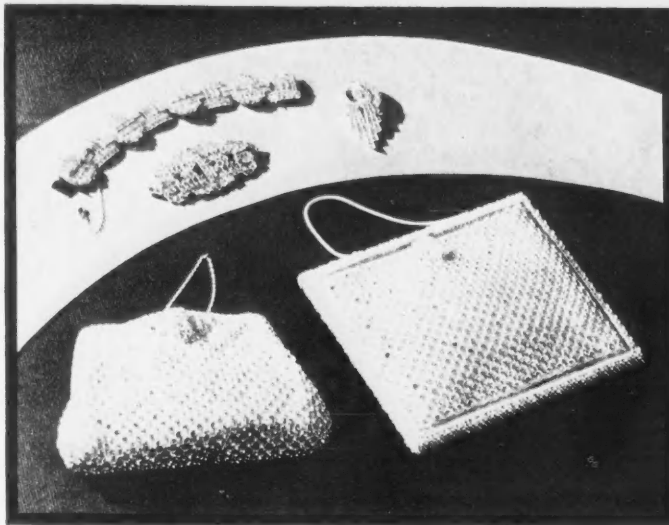
White green cloth ought to have a permanent tint, especially in new houses where air conditioning banishes the dust problem. It calls for more than mild enthusiasm when used with a colored ceiling-green as blue, for instance.

Even wallpaper is not quite as it was. Those we saw here are practically impossible to tear, and are chemically treated to make them amenable to washing with mild soap and water and a sponge. All this, while retaining their matt finish. We learned that pink is on the wane; that green is very much the favored color of the moment; that violet tones, from light to dark, are due to succeed green. While violet may be the coming color, however, there is no place for the shrinking violet in the new designs. They tend to be very formal and patterns are the large stiff floral sort reminiscent of days when women wore petticoats and every drawing-room had elegant wax flowers under a glass case. For

instance, large clusters of wheat and field flowers in tones of beige, tan and light brown, on a ground of bitter chocolate color; flower-trilled cornucopias with swags of fringe; an exquisite Dresden china pastoral design; a horse executed in the spirited manner peculiar to Chinese porcelain, in rust on a silver paper; a crystal drop design, a charming thing for a crystal dining-room. Pleasant designs are particularly smart, and all designs are widely spaced and boldly executed.

Others of equal interest suggested certain purposes. A tufted quilt design for the boudoir; graceful dolphins supplied a lively pattern for a hall or playroom. A precise and charming pattern of closely spaced small hedges, any with colored tassel and cord on a tomato red ground, obviously is intended for use in a small powder room.

GADGET Notes: Round covers of cellophane cloth to cover and protect everything from one's most treasured hat to a freshly made cake. A white painted wooden box with a handle and a metal spout, the box of a size to receive a package of Lux. Said package is slit down the side and the whole thing pours out the soap flakes in a measured and in wasteful manner.



TO LEND SPARKLE to an evening's gaiety. Two rhinestone bags, imported from Paris, are brilliant accessories of equal charm with white or black velvet. Rhinestone bracelet, brooch and clip form an attractive jewelry triumvirate. —From Bicks-Ellis-Kyne.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WORTHY of a position in the front ranks of the silk parade are the silk gloves recently seen in New York. One pair is of sumptuous gold and silver lame cloth, covering the arm almost to the shoulder, quite eye-

catching with a black velvet evening dress and gold jewelry. Coronation red silk velvet makes another striking pair of gloves, above elbow length, to be worn with a matching velvet hat. (Continued on Next Page)

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE cost to the consumer of a substantial meal on an American train has helped this country to a reputation for extravagance that it ill deserves. Certainly you can get a four course luncheon on an English train for about seventy-five cents, I've eaten them. But over here there are a lot of constant travellers whose nervous systems—can't take repeated attacks of Scotch broth, two inches of exhausted and very damp white fish lying prone beside a dab of gelatinous pink sauce, a slice of overdone mutton, a drowned potato and some saturated greens. Even if these are followed by some first rate cheese, biscuits, and fresh cross, the alternative to a tinned fruit tart.

Now probably no dining-car steward actually thrills to showing you over his domain, but there are those who can be persuaded to sink their own feelings for the common good. And it's an awfully interesting tour.

On a crack train from the east a week or so ago a very polished Frenchman let us in on the trade secrets that make it possible to serve not only a *table d'hôte* meal which is pie for these boys—but an *a la carte* menu of no mean proportions for a trainload of people.

I joined four chefs in the kitchen which exactly held us all when we shut the door. Four of us could, if necessary, change positions in the line, but not the chef farthest from the door whose figure was such that he stayed where he was. . . till the train docked, one supposed. His job was preparing vegetables—which he did all day long. The kitchen, you comprehend, is a narrow corridor with stoves and pantries to the roof on one side, sinks, pantries and refrigerators on the other. The steel table-stoves were going full blast, with the lids off to cool down the coke fires. We opened all the refrigerators to keep cool enough to chat amicably. The refrigerators are chilled by natural ice, not electricity.

THE stoves are on the middle of one wall, the sinks opposite. On the right of the stoves are carefully insulated cupboards with polished steel doors for packaged goods, condiments and so on, underneath bins for flour and sugars. On either end farthest from the stove are the refrigerators, the lower ones containing quarters of beef and lamb (the chief Chef buys his beef about ten days ahead to be sure it is sufficiently "hung" and cuts his steaks and chops himself), hams, sides of bacon, chickens and ducks, and so on. Above are cold bins full of tinned lobster and shrimps and such. Flat aluminum pots and pans hang in rows over the stoves and potatoes are kept in a big box under the sink, which, I pointed out, is just where I keep the potatoes when I'm doing the housekeeping. Raw vegetables are in bins at the stout chef's end of the sink, with green grocery supplies in refrigerators over the tiny shelf where he carries on. Fish lie on ice under the main work table shelf.

They aren't allowed to use any wine in cooking on trains, the steward said a bit sadly. Handicaps them he feels, almost unfairly. You can't make real *Chicken à la King* or *Lobster Newberg* without sherry and *Eggs Benedictine* are a farce on trains from his point of view. They soon spot the gourmet traveller, however, from the way he orders and always explain they can't hope to please him but are prepared to do their level best.

The *table d'hôte* menus, an introduction on our trains blamed on the depression, are worked out by an official in the Montreal office, a man who has been on a dinner in one capacity or another since he was a youngster. They change about twice a week and are very carefully chosen to comprise food that is seasonable, keeps, can be rapidly served, and doesn't panic the chef.

One diner can handle the day's food problems of two hundred people.

They like to be busy. When you are standing in line in a draughty corridor try to calm yourself remembering the chefs are happy in their congested quarters because so many people are demanding good food, fast. I asked about the meal I had been served that night. It began with a Martini in the observation car (under separate management) followed by *Tomato Bouillon* in the diner.

ALL soups, on a good dining car, except those definitely labeled otherwise on the menu, are made by the chef and are not out of tins. Even if the train does not pull out of the terminal until four in the afternoon the chefs come to work at nine and begin preparing their stuff, soup especially. Beef stinners nearly all day to make the bouillon, to which strained and stewed tomatoes are added shortly before the first call for dinner.

Grilled mackerel with rash browned potatoes and baked egg-plant followed the soup. The mackerel had been delivered to the train fresh from the dock in the sea-port town that morning. Cleaned, split and boned it was seasoned with salt, pepper, and a dash of lemon juice, sprinkled sparingly with oil, and grilled over glowing charcoal. (The chef was very scathing about grilling with anything but a charcoal fire). On its platter it was then cleverly decorated with parsley and lemon trickily cut by the second chef—an artist in his own modest way. It was extraordinarily good.

Why hash brown potatoes are better on trains than anywhere else is just one of those things. Maybe it's the charcoal. Anyhow they were slightly cooked first in boiling water, neatly cubed in tiny squares, well seasoned, and the top of the oblong mound dotted with butter and crisply browned under the charcoal fire.

This, believe it or not, is the recipe for the baked eggplant—the only tricky dish on my not-too-arty order. Peel and slice the eggplant and fry it in olive oil till a bright brown. Remove from the oil and keep the slices hot in the oven while you fry some sliced white onions in the same oil. When the onions have grown brown spread them in the bottom of a bake dish, preferably a pottery casserole. Add a layer of the eggplant, salt, pepper and grated cheese; it should be parmesan the chef declares. Now put in a layer of peeled and sliced tomatoes from which you have removed the seeds as much as possible and dot with bits of butter. Add another layer of eggplant, and so on, finishing with cheese and bits of butter. Bake in a moderately hot oven about an hour.

My salad was sliced tomato and cucumber on endive, with French dressing, to which some wretch had added a dash of onion juice. Good at the time, but cramps the conversational style a bit later on.

Sweets are usually the weakest part of a dining car menu, so that I make no apology for having ordered fresh *peche Melba*—which, as interpreted by this particular chef was simply a whole fresh peach, peeled, cut in halves and stoned, the two pieces wedged against an "egg" of ice cream and topped with a meringue. It would have been improved by a dash of liqueur, but I've explained about that, and I wished I had ordered Camembert Cheese and biscuits anyhow, so my custom is.

The coffee was good as it so often is on board. I asked if it were Chase & Sandborn's, thinking it time I recognized blends, and was mildly pleased to find I was right and the old taste holding out.

When I think of the tangle and mess one cook can create in a generous sized kitchen getting a dinner for six people I am staggered at the skill that serves the railways. They had only served seventy-five dinners that night. "Nothing to do," the chief Chef said mournfully. "I only cook 16 steaks," and he shook his head as I shook his hand.



CANADIAN EPIC. Lilli Palmer and Richard Arlen in a scene from "The Great Barrier", a film based on the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will be released shortly.

DRESSING TABLE

(Continued from Page 12)

A third pair shows black silk velvet on top and bright blue on the under-arm. All these are soft and loose fitting, but one pair of black silk satin gloves with suede palms is fitted as sleek and smooth as a seal's skin.

Ink blue (a very dark purplish blue) hats, bags and gloves, are being seen with many of the wine red street dresses. The combination is lovely and decidedly new. With one raisin crepe dress ink blue and brown were both used—a brown muskrat jacket, brown suede shoes, ink blue hat, bag and gloves. Black accessories give an entirely different effect to several wine costumes trimmed with black Persian lamb. Black wool dresses are worn under burgundy coats. Still another color effect is a wine jersey dress with a brown fur cape, brown hat, bag, shoes and gloves.

Smart "little fashions" are small tailored ear clips with morning clothes, more elaborate ones with formal things. Another clever accessory accent is the wearing of turquoise beads. One grape-colored dress had a two-strand turquoise necklace and a matching ornament on an ink blue hat—nothing drab about that combination.

EVERY fashion has its day—and artificial flowers are having theirs at present. For example, a black satin evening dress may be worn with a lei of large white gardenias over one shoulder; then with black circ poppies at the back of the waist; next with a bunch of red velvet roses at the neck; and last with a head band and lei of tiny pastel flowers twisted around the wrist.

Tailored wool suits and silk daytime dresses lend themselves to the same type of transformation. A dif-



ferent color harmony can be brought out by each change of accessories, as a blue wool coat with a bright multi-colored feather boutonniere and blue accessories, and again with a wine red carnation, wine hat and gloves.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

ONE of the most interesting ceremonies taking place in Montreal recently was the dual marriage of the two charming daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Alain Joly de Lotbinière—Miss Lucy Geils Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. Richard Temple. Miss Mary Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. Robert MacKay. The bridal procession was an unusually beautiful one as Miss Lucy entered the church with her father, and Miss Mary with Colonel George S. Cantlie. Miss Audrey Beaulieu attended the former bride as maid of honor, and Miss Nora Dawes, the latter.

The brides, who were given away by their father, were dressed alike in gowns of white satin fashioned on classical lines with cowl necks, long sleeves, and skirts falling into long trains. Their veils of tulle illusion, worn over their faces and extending beyond the hems of their trains, were held by coronets of pearls, and they carried Madonna lilies. Both maids of honor wore frocks of turquoise blue crepe romanba, with long sleeves fitted in silver and yokes of interlaced silver bands. They wore silver leaves in their hair and carried Madonna lilies.

Mr. Aird Nesbitt was best man for Mr. Temple, and Mr. Raymond Caron for Mr. MacKay. The ushers for Miss Lucy Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. Temple were Prince Paul Lieven, Mr. John Bogert and Mr. Donaldson Yule; the ushers for Miss Mary Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. MacKay being Mr. Featherston Osler, Mr. Harry Marpole and Mr. Charles Peters.

After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Temple left for New York, whence they sailed for Naples to spend the next three months in Europe. They will reside in London, England. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay left on a motor trip and, on their return, will take up residence at their apartment in Montreal.



MISS MARGARET DONALD, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Duncan Donald, of Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. Howard R. Elgie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elgie, is to take place shortly.

—Study by Violet Keene.

TORONTO

TORONTO musical and artistic circles were widely represented at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hambourg to meet Mr. Cuesat, formerly conductor of the Royal Flemish Opera in Antwerp. The guests were received in the large candlelit reception room, which was a bower of autumn flowers, against which Mrs. Hambourg made an attractive picture in her blue floral printed dress with cape.

Among the guests, who numbered about a hundred and fifty, were: Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. James Levey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tattersall, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Stewart, Mr. Norman Wilkes, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Mr. Dalton McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Hambourg, Miss Edythe Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bruce, Dr. Healey William, Mrs. Nellie Gill Houston, Mr. Yasha Pye, Lady Mann, Mrs. William Blackstock, Miss Elizabeth Blackstock, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harris, Mr. Leonard Wookey, Madame Ruth Cross, Miss Lily McElin, Miss Vera Butcher, Miss J. J. Stewart, Miss McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, Miss Aileen Larkin, Miss Gladys Field, Dr. and Mrs. William Macner, Miss Gladys McLeod, Dr. Tindale, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheard, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Miss Nella Jeffers.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN TORONTO

Saturday, October 3

Band Concert and Fair, staged by the Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Grenadiers at the University Avenue armory. Mrs. Arthur Grissett is the general convener, assisted by officers' wives and mothers.

Thursday, October 8

Promenade Symphony Concert, with Mr. Reginald Stewart conducting Dr. Healey William's new Symphony, Tito Fandos, tenor, will be guest artist. At University of Toronto Arena.

Saturday, October 10

Banquet at the Royal York Hotel, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Victoria University. His Excellency the Governor-General will propose the toast to the college, and Dr. George Locke is to reply. Rt. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., recently appointed Chief Justice of Ontario, in the chair.

WINNIPEG

THE Sellers-Aikins wedding, to take place shortly, has been the *raison d'être* of much entertaining. Miss Eva Mary Adamson entertained at dinner when a group of eighteen enjoyed her hospitality. Mrs. J. A. Macenlay was another hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Merrick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hamilton, Ontario, were week-end visitors in town recently. Mrs. Merrick has many friends here of her school days in the east. One of them, Mrs. Athol McLean, entertained at a large tea over the weekend. It was a delightful party, where several other out-of-town guests were also warmly welcomed. Mr. Donald Gillespie, of Toronto, and Mr. Gas Lyons, of Victoria, among them. Mrs. Hugh Osler entertained at the cocktail hour in their honor the next afternoon, where we noticed Major Goudy Colquhoun, who has taken over command of the P.P.C.I.L's, Lt.-Colonel Hugh Niven, the retiring commander, is also being very much entertained this week. He expects to leave shortly to join his family in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Henwood, of Toronto, and Mrs. G. B. Henwood, of Edmonton, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Woods for a few days had a round of gaiety also, the hostess entertaining for them at dinner and at a ladies' luncheon. Mrs. R. R. Collard at a supper party, and Mrs. N. J. Brown at the cocktail hour one afternoon.

Miss Barbara Pentland's recital, which she gave in the Crystal Ballroom of the Royal Alexandra prior to leaving for New York, gathered together a very smart audience. Following the recital, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pentland entertained a number of their friends at a buffet supper at their home.

Mrs. R. F. Manning and Mrs. Leonard Hobday have left for the east to attend the wedding of Miss Eleanor Main to Mr. Donald H. Gatehouse in Montreal. While there they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Main. Mrs. Manning's daughter.

The Right Honorable L. S. Amery, P.C., of London, England, spent a few days here, when he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Richardson.

Miss Grace Leth Comwell has left for Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue. Previous to her departure Mrs. J. A. Woods had a dinner for her.

Miss Jocelyn Botterell and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Nutter were among those leaving for the east the past week.

Mrs. David Shepard, a bride of the past summer, entertained a group of her friends at the tea hour one afternoon recently. Mrs. Poussette also entertained a few intimates at the tea hour to meet one or two out-of-town guests.

MARRIAGES

COBOURG

White—Allen. On September 19, Mr. Kendrick Thuresson Whyte, of Toronto, son of the late Mr. Robert John Whyte, and Mrs. Whyte, of Montreal, and Miss Ethel Louise Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Allen.

MONTREAL

Temple—Joly de Lotbinière. On September 24, Mr. Richard Anthony Purbeck Temple, only son of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., D.S.O., of London, England, and Miss Lucy Geils Joly de Lotbinière, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alain Joly de Lotbinière.

MacKay—Joly de Lotbinière. On September 24, Mr. Robert de Wolfe MacKay, son of the late Dean Ira A. MacKay, of McGill University, and Mrs. MacKay, and Miss Mary Agnes Joly de Lotbinière, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alain Joly de Lotbinière.

NEW YORK

Guest—Jones. On September 19, Mr. David Graham Guest, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Guest, of Toronto, and Miss Valerie Franklin Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Franklin Jones.

TORONTO

Parsons—Boulton. On September 25, Mr. James Graham Parsons, son of the late Mr. G. Graham Parsons and Mrs. Parsons, of Stockbridge, Mass., and New York, and Miss Margaret Muriel Boulton, daughter of the late Mr. Gerald D. Boulton and Mrs. Boulton.

Medland—Smart. On September 25, Mr. John Aubrey Medland, son of the late Mr. John Medland and Mrs. Medland, to Miss Helen Marie Smart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Smart.

Mitchell—Hunter. On September 26, Mr. George Cecil Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell of Fiesherston, and Miss Madeline Patricia Hunter, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lincoln Hunter.

Deery—Phelan. On September 26, Mr. Stanis Joseph Deery, son of the late Mr. Stanis Joseph Deery and Mrs. Deery, of New York, and Miss Estelle Phelan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward Phelan.

Spence—Potvin. On September 26, Mr. Wishart Flett Spence, B.A., L.L.M. (Harc.), son of the Honorable Senator James H. Spence and Mrs. Spence, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Potvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Peter Potvin.

Harrison—McMerrick. On September 26, Mr. John David Harrison, son



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ON THE OCCASION of the recent marriage of Mr. R. E. Stewart Green and Miss Betty Fisher, at Toronto. From left to right—Mr. Aubrey Medland, Mr. A. P. Fisher, Miss Eleanor Dewar, Mr. Arthur Green, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. W. B. Airth, Mr. Ned Stewart, Miss Joan Bateman, Mr. Bunting Crocker, Mr. Winston Rowland, Mr. Arthur Fisher.

—Photos by Walker's Studio, Brantford.

of Mr. George W. Harrison and Mrs. Clement Pepler, of Jersey, C.I., and Miss Jean McMurich, daughter of the late Mr. G. Temple McMurich and Mrs. McMurich.

Parker-Lee—On September 26, Mr. John William Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parker, and Miss Barbara Playfair Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lee.

VANCOUVER

Piers-Ferguson—On September 19, Mr. Charles Robert Fitz-Maurice Piers, son of Sir Charles Piers, Bart., and Lady Piers, and Miss Ann Blanche Ferguson, daughter of the late Captain A. W. Ferguson of the Royal Highlanders, and Mrs. Ferguson.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Perley-Robertson and her daughter, Miss Jean Perley-Robertson, of Ottawa, have sailed by the Empress of Britain for Europe. Miss Perley-Robertson to remain at school in Brussels. They are accompanied by Miss Ann Creighton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Creighton, who will also attend the same school in Brussels.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cameron and their children have returned to Toronto from Oakville, where they spent the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were at Keenabunk Beach for some time.

Colonel and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, have been spending a few days at the Biltmore in New York.

Madame Jeanne Dusseau and her daughters, Miss Helene and Miss Rita Dusseau, of Toronto, have sailed by the Antonia, to spend some months in England.

Mrs. Harold M. Tovell and her four sons, Mr. Walter, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Harold and Mr. Vincent Tovell, have returned to Toronto from Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Victor Whitehead and their family have returned to Montreal from Dorval, where they spent the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Allen of Bermuda are the guests of Commodore and Mrs. Percy Nelles, at Ottawa.

Mrs. Napoleon Brinckman and her two little sons, who spent the summer with Mrs. Brinckman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam, at Portland-on-the-Rideau, have sailed to return to their home in England.

Colonel Victor Tremaine, R.C.A., and Mrs. Tremaine, who since their arrival from England have been visiting Mrs. Tremaine's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Hastings, have left Quebec for Halifax, where Colonel Tremaine will take over his new command as Officer Commanding the R. C. A.

Mrs. Jules Tessier has returned to Quebec from a stay in the Laurentians and Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur Miles has returned to Toronto from Cobourg.

Mrs. Norman Sommerville and her daughters, Miss Martha and Miss Norma Sommerville, have returned to Toronto after a three-months' holiday in England and on the Continent.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pollatt have returned to Toronto from Cape Cod, where they have been for seven weeks.

Mr. James B. Allan has arrived in Quebec by the Empress of Britain, and will be the guest of his sister, Lady Meredith, for some time.

Mrs. Henry Allport and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H.

Allport, of Tasmania, who visited Lady Price at Quebec, following their arrival from England, have left for the Pacific Coast, to sail for Japan on their return to Australia.

Lord Shaughnessy and the Hon. Misses Shaughnessy, have returned to Montreal from their summer residence at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where they spent four months.

Miss Greta Finley, of Montreal, and her sister, Mrs. F. E. Wright, of Washington, D.C., have sailed by the Queen Mary for Marseilles en route to India and Ceylon. They will return by China, Japan and the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Victor Gordon Lennox and her little son, who spent the summer at Portland-on-the-Rideau with Mrs. Lennox's mother, Lady Kinsmill, have sailed to return to their home in London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Coristine and their family have returned to Montreal from their cottage at St. Patrick.

Miss Margaret Rose, of Vancouver, has left for San Francisco, from which point she will sail via the Panama route to New York aboard the "California." While in New York, Miss Rose will stop at the Junior League quarters in the Waldorf-Astoria. Later she will visit other eastern centres before returning to Vancouver before Christmas.

Mrs. Britton Foster, with her son and daughter, of Montreal, sailed on the Montcalm for England. Miss Elizabeth Anne Foster will continue her studies at "Claremont", Surrey, for the winter. Mr. Foster will join his family in England in November.

Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, of Toronto, has sailed on the Washington for England, accompanied by Miss Elaine and Miss Marion Ellsworth, who will spend the coming season studying in London.

Mrs. Millock Boulton, York Mills, Ont., has sailed on the Normandie to spend some time in England.

Miss Betty Barrill, of Hamilton, has left to take a post-graduate course at the University of London, England.

Torontonians who attended the Canadian Women's Senior Golf Association tournament at the Seignior Club in the Province of Quebec, September 22 to 24, include Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Mrs. Ralph King, Mrs. R. C. Donald, Mrs. T. Albert Brown, Mrs. Charles Booth, Miss Emma Blackwell, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Mrs. H. R. Tilley, Mrs. R. H. Greene, Mrs. G. L. Robinson, Miss Grace Fowlds, and Miss Louise Fowlds. Also Mrs. P. D. Carso of Burlington, Ont., Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, Ont., Mrs. W. J. McNicol of Hamilton, Ont., Mrs. F. H. Leeming of Brantford, Ont.

Mrs. Rex Nicholson and Miss Mary Nicholson, who have been spending the summer in England and on the continent, are returning to Canada at the end of September.

Miss Nancy Northgrave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Northgrave, of Toronto, will leave soon for Cooperstown, New York, where she will enter the Knox School Junior College.



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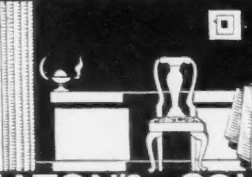


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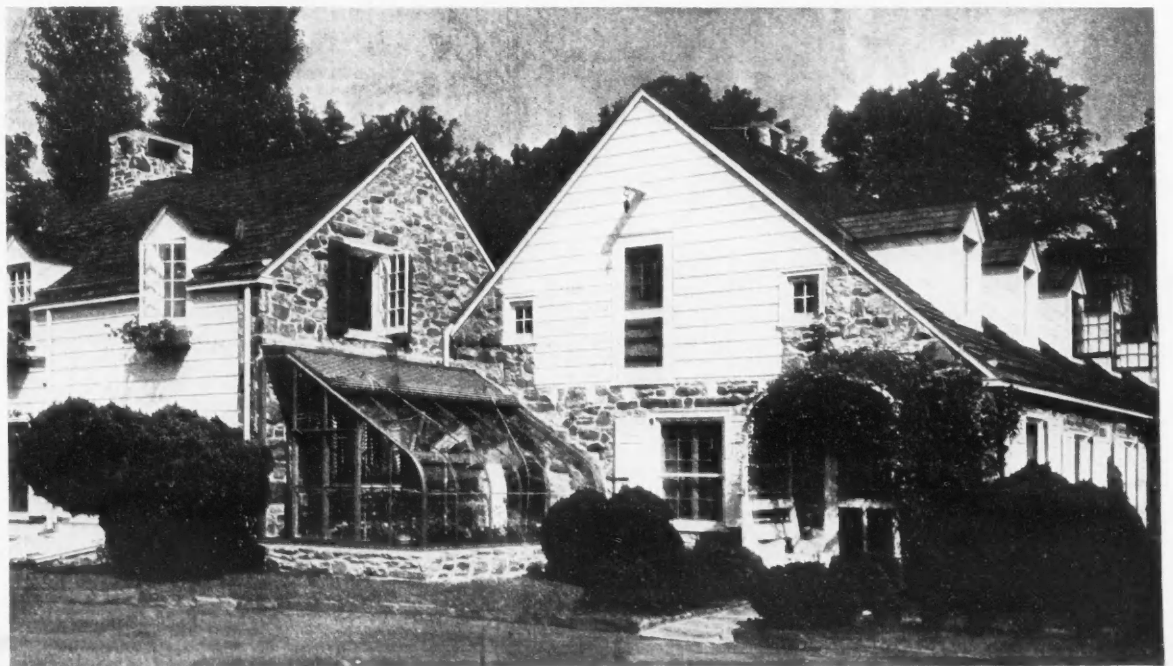
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ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Richardson announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Marshall Stearns, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Stearns, of New York City. The wedding will take place at Grace Church On The Hill on October 17th.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Henrietta Boyce, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Boyce, to Mr. William J. L. Heer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Heer. The wedding will take place on December 30, in Kitchener.

If You're Told to "ALKALIZE"

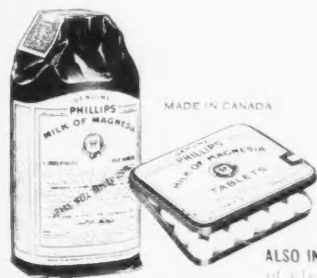
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—London Letter

BLACKPOOL PARTY

BY P. O'D.

Sept. 14th.

THE British Ass has met again! No, this is not a little private joke of our own, in somewhat questionable taste. This is what nearly everyone calls the British Association—except possibly the more stodgy of the eminent persons who belong to it. But there is no contempt in the nickname. Rather is it a term of endearment, for the British Ass is an amazing institution, in whose proceedings almost anyone can be sure of finding material of interest, whether his personal taste be high or low.

The British Association has met this year at Blackpool, partly because it is a Jubilee Year for that very famous Lancashire resort, and partly because all work and no play makes even scientists dull boys. After hours of profound thought and discussion the great men have been able to go out and be shot up and down on the enormous switch-backs, or whirled about on the merry-go-rounds, or oiled by the young ladies on the piers.

Only we hope that, in the latter case, they don't ogle back—not even under the influence of a pure passion for social experiment. Practically all those experiments have been made already.

Blackpool being the astonishing place it is—the Margate of the Midlands with a dash of Brighton—the reader may be interested to know that it is just sixty years since it was granted a charter and that it really gets its name from Black Pool, where a stream of dark peaty water used to flow into the sea.

It is now an immense place, crowded with every imaginable kind of "attraction," and crowded also with hotels and boarding-houses. And it needs to be, for it is to Blackpool that practically all Lancashire goes during the season of the "wakes," when they all quit work together and go off on holiday, to spend the money they have been saving up for it during the rest of the year. This sort of "wake" is not to be confused with the Irish kind, but it is nearly as much fun.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP is this year's President of the British Association. He gave a very remarkable opening address, which has already been very widely discussed in this country, and which will probably arouse fierce argument among scientists the world over. Unfortunately, that is all that is likely to come of it, so long as scientists are driven on by their eagerness for knowledge, or, less nobly, by their desire for fame and wealth.

What Sir Josiah virtually pleaded for was a system of "birth-control" for scientific discoveries and inventions. Science, he claims, is going too fast, and the great bulk of humanity cannot keep up with it. Changes come too quickly, highly important changes, and ordinary human beings cannot adapt themselves to them in time. The result is a great deal of painful and costly dislocation, and an immense amount of human misery.

Scientists in their laboratories, according to Sir Josiah, are apt to forget "the inertia of institutions, the crusts of tradition, the queer inadaptability of the mass mind." New discoveries are constantly being made and new machines invented—admirable things in their way—but, owing to the "uneconomic rapidity" with which they are put into actual use, they involve an immense loss in old workers thrust out of employment, old machinery scrapped, and a long and costly process of readjustment. The actual financial loss he estimates at no less than three per cent of the national income.

The ideal system, of course, would be that these changes should come so gradually that they could be smoothly absorbed without causing a whole series of social revolutions. But how this is to be brought about not even Sir Josiah, for all his evidence as scientist, economist, and business executive, he is, among other things, Chairman of the L.M.S. Railway, could suggest.

So the rest of us will probably have to go on scrambling along as best we can to keep up with the scientists, and getting very hot and bothered in the process. None the less, the whole idea of a timed and rationed scientific development is a very interesting one. Life would probably be a lot more comfortable if scientists would act on it only they won't.

SOMEWHERE in London there is a great man, a modest great man who is not bragging, in the least about the achievement which has suddenly given him fame—he would if he would only come forward and claim it! But he probably won't.



A "SERVICE TRUCK" FOR TANKS. The Royal Tank Corps has now attached to its recovery squad duties include bringing in tanks which have been disabled. The tank carrier, known as a "transporter," pulls the tank up on its runners by means of a hawser, operated by its own engine. For this purpose the rear wheels of the transporter are detachable.

Unfortunately, the police are even more interested in him than the rest of us. He is likely, therefore, to go on cherishing his anonymity—even from his wife, perhaps. It might be as well.

Have you ever, friend reader—but, of course you have!—turned up in the dead of night at some little station in the country, only to find that the last train, tram, bus, or whatever it is, had departed, or had finished its work for the day and had no intention of departing? Everyone has had that horrid experience sometime or other; and everyone behaves in the same feeble-furious manner, groaning and cursing, and then trudging helplessly away. Everyone, that is, except our nameless hero.

One night last week a mild-mannered little man—so completely ordinary that no one has been able to give any useful description of him since—turned up at the bus-garage at Swanley, down in Kent. He said he wanted to take the bus to London. The busy garage-hands, who were washing the things and putting them to bed, told him that there was no other bus that night, so he couldn't take it. Thereupon, he did take it—just like that!

Outside the garage stood a huge, double-decker bus, waiting for its turn to be washed. When they went to get it, it was gone. So was the mild-mannered little man. Immediately the police were informed, patrol cars were wirelessed, and on all the roads to London they were on the watch. But nothing was seen of the bus or its driver.

Next day it was found in London outside Ealing police court, quite undamaged. How it got there no one could suggest, though a double-decker bus is not an easy thing to smuggle in. Neither is it an easy thing to drive. But our hero had managed both. Outside a police-court, too! What a boy!

TALKING of patrol cars, Scotland Yard is going in for sirens—no, no, not that kind! Just the sort that make a loud, wailing noise. But it occurs to me that perhaps almost any kind of siren can do that at times. To make the matter quite clear, let me state that the sirens Scotland Yard is going in for are electric sirens, and that they are equipping the patrol-cars with them. Their melancholy, but ear-splitting crescendo will soon be one of the familiar noises of London. We are getting more like Chicago every day.

Up to now the patrol-cars have been fitted with gongs—and especially the cars which make it their dirty business to slip up behind you to see if you are doing over thirty in a restricted area. If, to their great joy, they discover that you are, they "gong" you. But the gongs have not been much of a success. A good many motorists have claimed that they could not hear them in the general roar of the traffic—probably a lie. Still others have pleaded that they thought it was an ambulance, and that is why they didn't stop. Another lie, perhaps, but who is to prove it?

Nobody will be able to make any such excuse if summoned by the new sirens, which out-scream even the police-cars of the "talkies." The chief difficulty, in fact, until we all get used to them, will probably be that everything for a mile around will stop dead in terror at the blood-curdling shriek. And what a nice way of being awakened about two in the morning! But the police have promised to use them sparingly during the night. Thoughtful fellows!

This sort of thing is inevitable perhaps, but it is none the less very sad. London used to be a quiet town, the quietest of the world's great cities. Only a generation ago its most characteristic sound at night was the soothing cllop-cllop of the horses' hoofs on the wood block pavements. How fast and how far we have travelled from these tranquil times! As Sir Josiah Stamp has warned us, that's what comes of encouraging inventors.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas have returned to Toronto from "Strathmore", their country house in Co. Bourg. Mrs. Max Haas and her children, who were their guests, returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Booth have returned to Ottawa from their summer home on the Ottawa River.

Lady Taschereau, who has been visiting Hon. and Mrs. L. A. Taschereau in Quebec, has returned to Ottawa. Mrs. Stephen P. Powell, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills, of Toronto, has returned to her home in New York.



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Canadian Pacific

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 3, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CANADA'S WHEAT AND FLOUR IN WORLD DEMAND

Export Sales Alone Exceed Year's Crop, Surplus is Reduced, and Price Moves to Well Over Dollar—Means Profit and Prosperity Where Crops are Produced

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN



TOWARD DARK AND TROUBLED WATERS

ALBERTA'S DEBT LEGISLATION

What Is a Debt?—Past Debt Relief Legislation in Alberta—Is Economic Secession Present Aim?

BY J. J. SAUCIER

THE Alberta Legislature, guided by Premier William Aberhart and the world's one and only Social Credit Government, has recently passed legislation which may have serious political and economic consequences beyond the borders of one western province. Proceeding rapidly through various readings and committees there became effective on the first day of September last the Debt Adjustment Act 1936 relating mainly to obligations of farmers and home owners, and the Reduction of Settlement of Debts Act, radically affecting all personal and commercial debts owing within the Province, save some few exceptions. While complete statistics of these debts are not available it has been estimated life insurance companies alone have invested some \$27,000,000 in the Province of Alberta, most of which is represented by debts owing to these companies. Having already attracted world-wide attention by his pre-election promises, Premier Aberhart has now thrown a bombshell into business and finance by legislation which is bound to have repercussions throughout Canada.

Before proceeding to discuss these statutes, brief mention should be made of their subject matter, namely debts. A debt, in the commercial and legal sense, is a definite sum of money owing by one person to another. It may be created by contract, by statute, or by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Debts do not necessarily bear interest, but such an obligation may arise either by agreement, mercantile usage or statute. The usual mode of discharging a debt is by payment of the amount due. For centuries men have created debts by borrowing from their neighbors and in early times a debtor's person as well as his property was answerable for his debts. Imprisonment for debt, the evils of which were described by Charles Dickens, was abolished in England in 1869 and generally in all other civilized countries since that time.

The great majority of commercial debts arise out of contracts or agreements, that is to say, out of bargains and promises whose enforcement has always been regarded as one of the most important functions of legal justice. Indeed, next to keeping the peace and securing property against violence and fraud, so that business might be possible, this was regarded as the most important function of the law. The modern state has developed elaborate rules relating to contract in order to regulate complex systems of trade and credit. Ethically as well as legally, the payment of one's just debts and obligations has always been generally regarded as both right and proper. Willingness and ability to meet obligations have been the measure of the individual's standing and reputation in the community. Under the modern capitalist system, contracts are still the very basis of the economic order.

WHILE contracts have been called sacred, the right to enforce those for the payment of debts has been curtailed from time to time. As early as the middle ages a distinction was recognized between the debtor who is unable to pay by reason of his own misfortune, and the debtor who is unwilling to pay because of his own improvidence or dishonesty. This distinction led to the development of the modern law of bankruptcy whereby the honest

but unfortunate debtor surrenders what property he has for the benefit of his creditors and is then discharged and thus enabled to obtain a new start in business.

Debts have also been affected in the past by moratorium which is merely the postponement by law for a specified period of the payment of debts and similar obligations. This device is neither new nor peculiar to the Province of Alberta. Moratory laws have usually been passed in special periods of political or commercial stress; for example on several occasions during the Franco-Prussian War, the French Government resorted to such measures.

Without indulging in too much detail of legislative history, it will assist in attaining a proper perspective to trace briefly legislation previously in force in Alberta following along these general lines. During the world war, statutory protection against creditors was granted to those engaged in His Majesty's forces. In 1922, by an Act entitled "The Drought Area Relief Act" machinery was provided to prevent the enforcement of debts against the residents of certain areas in the province. This measure undoubtedly represents the beginning of the present political tendency to interfere with contractual rights and obligations upon an ever-increasing scale.

Then came the Debt Adjustment Act of 1923 whereby farmers residing in certain limited areas could file certificates and prevent proceedings for debt against themselves excepting with the permission of a Judge.

By the Judicature Act Amendment Act, 1932, the Supreme Court was empowered in its absolute discretion to stay proceedings in any action for the recovery of a debt. This power was exercised judiciously in cases where it appeared no undue hardship would fall upon the creditor.

By 1933 European powers had repudiated vast mountains of indebtedness. Western farmers had

(Continued on Page 21)

WHEAT is king, as it was in 1929, and in 1924, and back during the war years. In times of plenty, its power, like that of the king of England, may appear imaginary. But in the crisis, followers rally to its support. That is because wheat is the staff of life for hundreds of millions of the more advanced peoples of the world.

The trend of wheat prices in recent years was upward, but the pace was rather discouraging to the impoverished growers. It took the heat and drought of last July to give wheat one of the most important advances in its history, and certainly the best since 1924.

World wheat stocks became abnormally high as a result of exceptional yields in 1928. For years prior to that, the situation had been well balanced. There never appeared to be more than a normal reserve or working supply. Canada, as one of the leading producers, was able to clear up one year's crop before harvesting the next. That is an ideal condition, from the viewpoint of the producer or merchandiser, and prices were good. Even with the surplus created in 1928, prices did not break badly for another year or so, in fact until the general depression developed after the autumn of 1929, because so long as the world was prosperous, it consumed what may be regarded as an abnormally large amount of this high-grade foodstuff. But when purchasing power declined, and people turned to cheaper foods, and importing nations advanced their tariffs on wheat and flour to encourage home production, the demand for wheat was greatly curtailed. The surplus which originated in 1928 accumulated still further, and the wheat grower had to tighten his belt even more than did the wheat buyer, because he could get so little for his product.

In the earlier stages of the decline, western wheat pools adopted a policy of holding. This proved wrong from the short-term viewpoint, since wheat went much lower than had been anticipated. The pools were wrecked financially, and the Dominion Government took over the bag to forestall what looked like disaster in the wheat market. From the longer viewpoint this venture appears to have worked out all right, though obviously the same helping hand was not, and probably could not be, extended to producers of export goods in other lines. It meant that Canada figured more prominently in the world wheat situation than it had in the past. The Canadian supply continued to climb even after the total world stock started downward. This gave Canada a greater proportion of saleable stocks than ever before, amounting latterly to almost a corner in the market. According to recent figures of the United States Department of Commerce, Canada held 160 million bushels out of a total world stock of 285 million bushels. That was before the latest rush of buying, however; since then the Canadian stock fell to the neighborhood of 100 million bushels.

IT IS evident that the seven fat years, which have been so unfavorable to the wheat grower, are over. In wheat, as in some other commodities, the disposal of an overhanging surplus has brought a pronounced rise in the price.

A study of the Canadian statistical position reveals the interesting fact that during the past year exports from Canada, of wheat or flour, exceeded the 1936 estimated wheat yield. In the twelve months ended July, 1936, no less than 232 million bushels of wheat were exported, against 144 million in the twelve months ended July, 1935. To these figures must be added flour exports representing the equivalent of about 22 million bushels of wheat each year, 1936 showing a slight gain over 1935. Thus for the year just ended, some 255 million bushels of wheat were disposed of in the world markets. And the total yield of the new crop, now coming on the market, is estimated at only 233 million bushels. Accordingly, when domestic consumption is reckoned, an important bread has been made on the surplus, and is likely to be made further as sales continue. Close to 100 million bushels, or one-third of a moderate crop, are used each year in Canada, for seeding, feed, and flour milling.

Why is the world buying wheat again? Primarily

(Continued on Page 24)



REVALUATION of the French franc would seem likely to prove the most constructive development in years. By bringing the franc in line, for trade purposes, with the pound and the dollar, it should mean the end of the international trade disruption resulting from conflict between the sterling and gold blocs and thus should open the way to a substantial increase in international trade, also to a more general participation in that increase. It makes stabilization of currency exchange values—so long desired as essential for sound recovery and expansion of international trade—both practicable and logical. It removes the element of trade instability caused by doubt as to France's ability to maintain the franc's old value. Altogether, we repeat, a thoroughly constructive development, one that should give further strength to the world recovery trend. And as regards the effects on gold itself, we see no reason to expect that they will be adverse. While personally we doubt that when currency stabilization is effected it will be on the basis of a higher price for gold in the United States and Canada, we do not believe that the price will be below the present figure.

D. O. M. W. SPRAGUE of Harvard, who at different times has been economic adviser to the Bank of England and the United States Treasury, stated the other day that the full force of the U.S. dollar devaluation has not yet been felt. In other words, there is scope for further increase in commodity prices, on this basis alone. The Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, says that franc devaluation means that the whole world accepts a restatement of the value of gold in terms of currencies. That is inflation, it adds, moreover an inflation that probably does not take into full account the great increase in the production of new gold. This suggests an increase in world trade activity based to a considerable extent on advancing commodity prices, and as Dr. Sprague pointed out, such a development would find early reflection in higher prices for common stocks.

THE Whaley-Eaton Service adds: "There is a failure to recognize that the nation's productive capacity, far from being in surplus, is probably deficient; and this applies also to skilled man-power. The recovery cannot go much further without exposing the deficiencies, and they cover most of the economic area. True, industrial production has been rising in too straight a line, wherefore a temporary setback may ensue, but the permanent tendency is definitely upward. About the only thing in actual surplus is bank credit." It is referring, of course, to the United States, but the same is true of Canada. Obviously, this is a situation that is strongly inflationary.

FOR many months past two strong factors have been operating to make for greater production and prosperity: the inflation trend and the shortages accumulated during depression. The way to greater production has been obstructed by international trade barriers of various kinds, but nevertheless substantial progress has been made. Now revaluation of the franc is in process of removing one of the chief barriers, but there will still remain, until they are dealt with, the obstacles constituted by import and export quotas, excessive tariffs and uneconomic government subsidies. Franc revaluation and the passing of the gold bloc will ease the way to their removal. There remains the menace of the political and social unrest in Europe, but this too is likely to be reduced by the quickening of the progress of recovery.

THE changes now taking place seem to indicate that, barring a new political or social upheaval in Europe or elsewhere, this continent, if not the world, may be enjoying boom conditions before very long. We are already far removed from depression conditions. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' economic index stood at 115.8 for the week ended September 19, 1936, as against 100 as the average for 1926. True, we still have a great many people on relief, but that is largely due to the fact that we have relief. We can be certain there will be plenty of claimants for it as long as it exists.

EACH day that passes sees acceptance of the fact of recovery more general. Our personal forecast is that it won't be long before the most confirmed pessimist will have to admit that times are good, decidedly good. That is, as regards trade and industry and employment. Workers are likely to find that the cost of living is rising faster than wages. 'Twas ever so in periods such as we are now entering on. But at least their employment will be fuller and more secure. The fairly rapid rise of commodity prices that seems to be in prospect will be the main factor working against a further rise in the price of gold. Governments will probably have all they can do to prevent inflation getting out of hand. All this means, as regards the investor, that he will do well to have most of his funds in good common stocks (incidentally, in those of companies which can readily adjust their selling prices to rising costs of production) rather than in fixed-income securities such as preferred stocks, bonds and mortgages.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND THE MARKET HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY, 1932.

The immediate or short term effect on the market of changing the parity of the franc and other currencies still on gold can only be guessed at. The possibility of this devaluation was well advertised in advance so that it is probable that it had already been discounted. If France, Great Britain and the U.S.A. can effect a stabilization of the principal world currencies on a permanent basis it will undeniably beneficially affect the long term trend of business and the stock market.

The securities market of the U.S.A. will be subject, however, for the remaining months of 1936 to many conflicting domestic influences. So much so that the investor and trader is warned to be alert for any signs of a possible change in the intermediate trend which since March, 1935, has been upward. The inability of the Dow Jones Industrial and Rail averages to get decisively above their August 8th, 1936 highs, and more particularly the hesitancy that afflicts the rails in not getting above their 1933 ceiling of 56.53 will take on added significance as we (Continued on Page 22)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32 41.22	July 8 '32 13.23
B—Last Important High Point	Aug. 8 '36 169.10	Aug. 8 '36 55.74
C—Low Point	Aug. 21 '36 160.80	Aug. 21 '36 51.84
D—Closing Prices	Sept. 28 '36 168.79	Sept. 28 '36 56.26

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We shall be pleased to forward a recent analysis on request.

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PENMANS LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1936:
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) payable on the 2nd day of November to shareholders of record of the 21st day of October, 1936.
On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share payable on the 15th day of November to shareholders of record of the 31st day of October, 1936.
By Order of the Board
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal
September 23, 1936.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

SLADEN-MALARTIC AND MAY-SPIERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I would be glad to be informed as to what you think of the possibilities of Sladen-Malartic and May-Spiers mining stocks as a speculation in the low priced issues.
C. F. M., Ottawa, Ont.

Sladen-Malartic is a mining prospect in an advanced stage of development. A substantial amount of medium grade ore has been disclosed and the stock of the company has attractive speculative possibilities. A large amount of development has been completed to 200 ft. in depth, and it is proposed to continue soon to a depth of 400 feet. The ore carried about 89 per ton in gold. There is close to 100,000 tons of this grade indicated. There is a question whether the mine should be ultimately dealt with on this average grade, or whether a very much larger tonnage should be taken in. To take in the larger tonnage would reduce the grade to under 85 per ton, but would multiply the volume to possibly 300,000 or 400,000 tons. Stockholders may have to be patient in respect to the time when production will commence possibly next year, and also in regard to the time required to build up to the point where returns in the form of dividends may reasonably be expected.

May-Spiers has completed sinking to 350 feet in depth and crosscutting is closely approaching the main vein at that depth. The property is an interesting prospect, but the results of work over a period of a month or more should be awaited before arriving at conclusions.

NORANDA

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Please give me a comprehensive report on Noranda.
W. H. M., Saint John, N.B.

Noranda is one of the major mining, smelting and refining enterprises in Canada. The company is capitalized at 2,250,000 shares, of which 2,240,000 shares are outstanding. Ore reserves are estimated at about 30,000,000 tons, containing over 5,000,000 ounces of gold and over 1,500,000,000 lbs. of copper. The value at current quotations for metal is about \$150,000,000 in copper and \$175,000,000 or more in gold, for a total of over \$325,000,000. Current output is at a rate of \$17,000,000 a year, with net profits at a rate of around \$8,500,000 a year. This is not far under \$4 per share. The outlook is that value of output will be higher during the coming year and may result in profits reaching about \$4.50 per share for 1937.

The ore reserve is already 15 to 18 years ahead of current rate of output, thereby lending unusual stability to the outlook for the enterprise. The outlook for higher prices for copper is good. Each time the metal advances one cent per lb. it adds \$650,000 a year to income, having in mind the production of copper is at a rate of 65,000,000 lbs. annually. In addition to the Noranda mine, the company controls Waite Anulet where there is a large tonnage of copper-zinc ore and where everything points toward early consideration of a resumption of work. Noranda also controls Hahnor, a gold prospect at Porcupine with large tonnage possibilities. Also, Noranda holds a large stock interest in Pamour Porcupine, a new large tonnage gold mine in the Porcupine district where production of 500 tons of low grade ore daily has already been established.

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
My broker has recommended to me the purchase of some of the common stock of George Weston, Ltd. I have been watching this stock for a time and while I understand that the reports on the company's earnings are all favorable, I was wondering if it wasn't a bit too highly priced. I would appreciate your opinion on this point, together with any information about earnings, present and past, which you may be able to supply. Is there any chance of still higher dividends and appreciation for this stock and do you consider it a fairly reasonable buy for holding? Thanks
R. W. T., Winnipeg, Man.

While it is true that at 19 1/2 the common stock of Westons, taking into account the stock splits of 1934 and 1935, is selling at a new high since 1929, nevertheless I consider this security still attractive for long term holding. As you are probably aware, the stock is now on an 80-cent annual dividend basis and consequently the yield is 4.1 per cent., an attractive return for income. There is, as well, the possibility of even further appreciation, and perhaps larger distribution, in view of the excellent interim earnings reports issued by the company during the current year.

In a recent communication to shareholders dealing with the expansion of the company's plants at Passaic, N.J., and Brantford, Ont., it was stated that "it would not be surprising if the 53 per cent. increase in profits reported for the second quarter would not only be maintained but probably increased in the third and succeeding periods." The first quarter of the current year showed a 27 per cent. increase over the corresponding quarter of 1935, or an average increase of 40 per cent. for the first half, so it would not be at all surprising if the full year's earnings showed a material increase over the \$1.08 reported last year. In some quarters a figure of \$1.50 for 1936 has been predicted, together with the anticipation that a 25 cent quarterly rate could be established on the common on the basis of this year's results. In view of this progress the common stock does not seem to be at all too high at current levels.

You will remember that in March of this year the company, through the issue of \$1,500,000 of new 5 per cent. preferred stock, retired all of its previously outstanding 7 per cent. preferred and eliminated all other senior obligations. Now without funded debt, the company's capitalization consists of the 15,000 shares of preferred and 375,882 shares of no par value common. The earnings record in recent years has shown notable increases. On an adjusted basis reflecting the two-for-one stock split on February 12, 1934, and the similar split on July 18, 1935, earnings have been: 1930, \$0.65; 1931, \$0.36;

1932, \$0.27; 1933, \$0.64; 1934, \$1.04, and last year, \$1.08.

George Weston, Ltd. operates in Canada and the United States and, through a subsidiary, in England. In each of these fields there has been remarkable expansion in the last two years and while this has apparently continued through 1936, I hardly expect the rate to be maintained indefinitely. I would anticipate, therefore, the establishing of a very satisfactory earnings level on the common, together with the possibility of moderate expansion in keeping with the general progress of business. The company's financial position is sound, the last balance sheet showing total current assets of \$1,633,701, including cash of \$382,620, against total current liabilities of \$619,097, and this position has been further strengthened by the refunding operation carried out earlier this year. In my opinion, Weston common has now reached a point where it may safely be included in the average investment portfolio.

PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Several times in the past you have been good enough to give me valuable information as regards certain stocks. I wish you would give me a little advice on Paymaster Consolidated. Are its future prospects good and would an investor at today's prices have a good chance of getting a return on his money?
—G. E. H., Toronto, Ont.

Paymaster Consolidated is making good progress. Development is steadily increasing ore reserves and the milling facilities are steadily being speeded up. I notice you request advice rather than information. However, the question of returns on the money involved is closely associated with the fact that the company has an exceedingly high capitalization, with 7,761,000 shares outstanding. The net profits so far shown are not sufficient to justify the current valuation, but the increase taking place in production suggests that the shares are a reasonable hold, with prospects of standing in line for a reasonable dividend return as time goes on.

The mill attained an average rate of close to 400 tons per day during the second quarter of this year. The grade of ore, however, is moderately low, with average recovery being down to \$6.50 per ton. It appears that output may be brought up to nearly \$1,000,000 a year. If one-third of such an output could be made available for dividends, it would amount to less than 5 cents per share annually, or less than 5 per cent on shares selling at \$1 each. Added to this is the prospect for growth which is sufficient to suggest the shares are a reasonable hold.

B.C. POWER "A"

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Earlier this year I had made up my mind to buy some of the class "A" stock of British Columbia Power but as this would have meant selling some of my other holdings I didn't do so. I intended eventually to own some of this, however, and I was just getting around to buy when the company's annual report was published. I was amazed to notice in the newspaper stories that the per share earnings on the "A" stock actually took a drop last year. To me this seemed contrary to the general business trend and I wondered if anything was wrong, especially as I had seen predictions that earnings should go up. Of course there may be some simple explanation and I would appreciate very much setting your comments. Would you still regard this stock as a good buy?
T. W. P., Edmonton, Alta.

I would. I don't think that shareholders or prospective shareholders of B.C. Power have any cause to be alarmed over the latest financial statement. It is true that net income applicable to the class "A" stock declined to \$1.64 against \$1.69 the year before, and that this isn't a very great margin over the \$1.60 dividend rate established earlier this year. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that the company's gross revenue showed an actual gain of \$920,865, or 7 per cent. over 1935, and that the financial position remains very strong. I have no doubt as to the company's ability to maintain the current dividend distribution and I look forward to the eventual restoration of the previous \$2 rate. At current prices of 32 1/2 for the "A" stock, the return of 4.9 per cent. is definitely attractive.

The report for the year ended June 30, 1936, in general shows definite advancement along all lines; more power was sold and more passengers carried on the electric railway. Decline in net is directly attributable to restoration of wage and salary reductions, to a larger and more costly program of plant maintenance, to higher taxation and to the charging up against income of the cost of a re-appraisal of properties, involving some \$123,432. Such higher costs are quite in keeping with the general business trend and their effect should be only temporary; on the favorable side, the company has gained greater efficiency and a higher degree of employee co-operation. The company's relationships with the various municipalities it serves have been maintained on a harmonious basis; taxation matters with these bodies have been smoothed out and the matter of street-railway fares settled by agreement until 1939 on a basis satisfactory to the company. From now on, given freedom from higher taxation by bodies other than the municipalities, I would expect a steady increase in net income. The record in recent years

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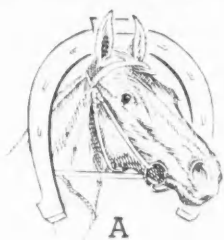
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has been as follows: 1936, \$1.64; 1935, \$1.69; 1934, \$1.65; 1933, \$1.54; 1932, \$2.01; 1931, \$2.44, and 1930, \$2.19.

Further progress during last year is revealed by the balance sheet which shows an increase of \$304,000 in net working capital. In addition, market value of investments as of June 30, 1936, at \$3,123,973 was within \$3,300 of the book value, whereas one year previously, market value at \$1,576,947 was \$1,396,000 less than book value. Total current assets at the close of last year stood at \$8,175,032, including in addition to investments, cash of \$1,102,874 against total current liabilities of \$3,524,510. Earned surplus, after addition of \$91,412 for the year and after deduction of prior income tax, stood at \$1,239,401 as against \$1,219,765 one year earlier.

In my opinion the future growth of the company should parallel that of Vancouver and surrounding area; the depression served only as a temporary halt to steady progress. One minor danger does exist in the possible growth of unsound economic ideas among voters, possibly by importation from the neighboring Province, but it is to be hoped that in British Columbia sanity will prevail.

POTPOURRI

F. D., Wingham, Ont. NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL is in receivership and in my opinion capital reorganization of this company is overdue. In all probability there will be a fairly heavy calling down of the security values when such reorganization occurs. The company was not affected by the reorganization of other companies in the group into Dominion Steel & Coal, but it is currently suggested that Nova Scotia Steel & Coal may be reabsorbed into Dominion Steel & Coal. In all probability the initiative for such action will come from Dominion Steel & Coal, as it seems unlikely that there would be any other purchaser of the property.

J. W., Ottawa, Ont. What I think, apparently, you are worrying about is the fact that current quotations for CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL are lower than the prices you paid. This fact does not, however, in my opinion indicate any real cause for alarm on your part. I have previously pointed out that Canadian Industrial Alcohol was hardly a stock to purchase for quick appreciation and I remain of the opinion that the general picture for this company continues to grow brighter.

P. A. R., London, Ont. LAGUNA is controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada. The new mill is operating at 60 tons per day, and the grade of the ore is such as to show a good margin of profit. Sinking to greater depth is in progress. Significance may attach to the fact that where the vein dipped into the shaft at nearly 900 ft. in depth, the ore is high grade, running over \$70 per ton for a few rounds. The shares appear to be an attractive speculation.

E. A., Toronto, Ont. I do not consider CHEMICAL RESEARCH attractive at any price. The company has been in existence now for a good many years, and its recently issued latest report, instead of revealing any actually satisfactory results, continues to hold out promises. I know of no reason why this security should advance in price. You are aware, I suppose, that the company, through another company, holds an interest in the Gyro process for the refining of crude oil into gasoline. While undoubtedly this is a valuable process, the facts of the case are that other companies control other processes which are apparently equally efficient and which serve them sufficiently well that they have no desire to employ the Gyro process. Under these circumstances, therefore, I can see no great possibility of any real or expanding profits for Chemical Research.

B. J. M., Windsor, Ont. ROCHE LONG LAC holds property situated not far from proven gold mines in the Long Lac Gold area where such mines as Little Long Lac, MacLeod-Cockshutt and Hard Rock are located. The Roche Long Lac is in the prospect stage but the property warrants a detailed campaign of exploration in order to learn whether or not it embraces economic deposits. A campaign of diamond drilling has been under way for some time, but with inconclusive results so far. The management is capable.

J. R., Vancouver, B.C. In the year ended June 30, 1936, BLUE RIBBON CORPORATION LIMITED reported operating profit of \$168,895 as against \$102,756 in 1935. Net was \$66,206 as against \$59,304, and per share on the 6 1/2 per cent. preferred stock of \$50 par value was \$2.22 as against \$1.99 in 1935. While last year's report reveals progress, nevertheless sales will have to be increased considerably to put the preferred stock, on which arrears of \$167,006 currently exist, in a satisfactory position. In the meantime, however, I do not know of any reason for disposing of the preferred.

T. F. G., Toronto, Ont. SHEPHERD GORDON has already gone up in price on the strength of work in progress at the property and because of the steady rise in the price of copper and zinc. The advance in quotations for shares has probably discounted the increase in price of base metals. The purchaser of shares at present is gambling upon the prospects of the price of base metals advancing still further. The demand for copper and zinc has increased to such an extent that the outlook for still higher prices is good. The ore resources of the mine are large and the management is good.

P. S., Montreal, Que. I do not think that you have made a mistake in purchasing the recently offered capital stock of JOHN A. LANG & SONS LIMITED. While earnings for the past 10 years have averaged \$92,108, or 19 cents per share on the 100,000 shares of capital stock of no par value issued, naturally in certain of the depression years earnings were considerably below this level. In the 10 months ended December 31, 1934, earnings amounted to \$47,464, dropping to \$34,786 in 1932, and to \$29,972 in 1933. 1934, however, saw the beginning of the upturn, earnings amounting to \$62,854 and 1935 earnings to \$120,061. The latter figure is equivalent to \$1.20 per share on the capital stock. The balance sheet reveals a satisfactory position, total current assets of \$493,645, including cash of \$7,130, and investments of \$144,085, against total current liabilities of only \$41,210. The business has been in existence for around 12 years and has enjoyed sound management. The company manufactures leather for gloves and other leather garments used in industries, mining and farming. A subsidiary, established last year in Buffalo, N.Y., has yet to demonstrate its profit possibilities. Satisfactory earnings for this company will depend, of course, upon the general level of Canadian business, but increased consumption of its products should be looked for particularly from the manufacturing and mining industries. The stock is being placed on a 70 cents annual dividend basis, and under current and likely future business conditions I see no reason why this company should not earn this by a satisfactory margin.

C. D. L., Petrolia, Ont. GOODFISH did not meet with good results on its property at Goodfish Lake in the northerly part of the Kirkland Lake district. The company is actively searching for other more promising property, the outcome of which effort is of course uncertain. BARRY HOLLINGER also failed on its original property at Boston Creek although a very sustained and extensive effort was made. This company is exploring a new property in the Matheson district of Northern Ontario where early results have been moderately encouraging.

M. M., Greenhurst, Ont. SHAWINIGAN is currently selling at 2 1/2, and this price appears to be discounting the possibility of dividend increase. The apprehension felt some time prior to the Quebec election concerning the future of the utility companies appears to have settled down, and it is not believed that the new government will institute any legislation of an adverse nature to these important enterprises. In the first half of 1936 Shawinigan earned 52.7 cents as against 48.6 cents in the corresponding period of 1935, and last year full year's earnings amounted

to \$1.17 as against \$1.04 in 1934. You can see that this is an excellent margin of coverage over the current 60 cent dividend, and when the company's strong financial position is kept in mind, an increase in the rate of distribution would not be at all out of line. I still regard Shawinigan, despite the current low return, as an excellent security for a long term holding.

S. H., Brantford, Ont. SUDBURY BASIN is an attractive hold because of the large block of stock the company holds in Falconbridge Nickel Mines, as well as its own large holdings of property on which big deposits of low grade base metal ore occurs. Towagmac is also an interesting hold because of the shares held by this company in Francoeur, Lake Fortune, Aldermac, and Lake Geneva. Pamour has not been doing as well as was expected in the way of production. The recovery of \$5 per ton is 50 p.c. below expectations, but this may be accounted for to some extent because of the enterprise not yet being tuned up to a normal stride. It does, appear, however, as though expansion to large production will be slower than expected unless further funds are borrowed from Noranda Mines. At the same time there is a very large tonnage of ore indicated, and while patience may be required, yet the outlook for the long hold is reasonably attractive. The mill on Phoenix Molybdenite was tuned in last month at 30 tons per day. My interpretation of official reports is that officials believe the ore contains around \$16 per ton.

M. C., Cupress, Ont. WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Winnipeg is an enterprise conducted by responsible business men. It operates under government supervision, and its reports show it to be in a sound financial condition.

E. B. B., Moncton, N.B. BOYD KIRKLAND has claims southwest of Bidgood, but should not be referred to as being in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Shore. This Boyd group has taken on interest because of the encouragement met with during the past year in Lebel township, more particularly on the Bidgood. The company is going ahead with diamond drilling and other exploration. The rock formation is favorable, but the question of ore is a matter which work alone will determine.

G. J. A., Toronto, Ont. BUNKER HILL EXTENSION has been making progress during the past year. Various attempts at mining in the past were not successful. A year ago the company was reported to have about \$50,000 in cash. Since then, the company participated with Baginac Rouyn in opening up the Frontier Red Lake property in the Red Lake district, where considerable encouragement has been met with. It is unofficially reported that investments have increased from \$50,000 to around \$100,000 at present.

B. D. J., Sudbury, Ont. RUBY OIL AND COAL SYNDICATE started off with claims on the lignite beds on the Missinabi River, but the company also had interests in other mining claims. Among these interests were 400,000 shares of Gale Gold Mines in Quebec where moderately favorable results are obtaining. The company also has 50,000 shares of L. B. United, 495,000 shares of Tyrrell Central and 120,000 shares in York Mines, all interests being in the prospect stage.

B. R. H., Quebec, Que. CLERICO CON, and ARNO turned over properties to CLERICO. Clerico, which company now has some 2,500,000 shares outstanding, received 500,000 shares of Clerico. The new company, Clerico, has undertaken exploration and development of the property, lying adjacent to McWatters Gold Mines. Diamond drilling has intersected favorable mineralization. A small gasoline driven plant has been installed and sinking has commenced. Although the risk is considerable yet the venture has interesting possibilities.

L. G., Ottawa, Ont. I think that your suggestion that you dispose of your ARGENTINE bond at a profit and reinvest in sound Canadian common stocks is an excellent one. You will not, of course, be able to obtain anything like a 6 per cent. return on the higher grade securities under prevailing conditions. The preferred stocks which you mention, as carrying high dividend rates, are, of course, in most instances selling at prices which reduce the yield materially.

J. P., Toronto, Ont. OMEGA GOLD has a promising future, but it will be a long time before the shareholders may expect dividends. The company has received advances of over \$600,000 from Castle-Trethewey. This will have to be paid off and a treasury built up before stockholders of Omega may expect returns. However, provided deeper work reveals downward continuity of large orebodies, the stockholders might do well to be patient during the present period of building up the enterprise.

M. G., Montreal, Ont. What you own is apparently the \$7 cumulative preferred of EMPRESAS ELECTRICAS MEXICANAS INC. controlled by American and Foreign Power Company Inc. Other securities of the Mexican Company are all owned by American and Foreign Power. On the \$7 cumulative preferred stock of Mexican Electric Companies Inc. initial dividend was paid on October 1, 1936, and quarterly thereafter to January 2 of 1937. No dividends have been paid subsequently. The arrears, to January 1, 1935, amounted to \$1,470,000. The issue is outstanding in the amount of 70,000 shares of no par value. The company reported deficits for 1934, 1933 and 1932, and the profit and loss deficit as of December 31, 1934, the last figures which I have available, stood at \$3,737,639.

S. W. M., Nanaimo, Man. SCOTCH CREEK PLACER MINES, LTD., has some leases about six miles from Natch Hill in British Columbia which individuals have attempted to work in past years. The outlook is quite uncertain.

J. W., Toronto, Ont. ALGOLD took over the New Goudrea for 670,836 shares of Algold. The Algold has an authorized capital of 2,500,000 shares. Late in 1935 the stock remaining in the treasury was some 469,000 shares. The property is equipped with a little mill of about 40 tons per day. The mill came into operation late in August. The ore appears to have a value of about \$10 per ton, and this is not likely to be a paying proposition, although output from the small plant should help to pay for extension of work in hopes of building up a larger enterprise.

M. D., Brantford, Ont. While I cannot definitely predict any appreciation for FORD OF CANADA "A" stock this fall, nevertheless I do not see any reason why you should take a loss on this security at the present time. One reason for the current comparatively low level for the stock is that Ford sales this year have not kept pace with its nearest competitor. It is generally believed, however, that Ford will introduce this fall a new model, and will make an energetic effort to regain superiority in the lowest price field. Should such expectations materialize it is only reasonable to anticipate a forward movement for the security. I think that at the very least, therefore, you should obtain higher prices for the stock later on than those prevailing at the present time. In 1935 Ford of Canada reported earnings of \$1.17 per share on the "A" stock as against \$1.13 in 1934, and the earnings increase was regarded as somewhat disappointing. The company is, however, in an extremely strong cash position and I would not be at all surprised to see a material increase in earnings next year. The 75 cent dividend declared this year, after a long delay due to the tariff hearings at Ottawa, can, I think, be regarded as satisfactory in view of existing conditions. Larger distribution to shareholders would be made possible by any material increase in earnings in the 1937 period.

H. S., Windsor Mills, Que. DORVAL SISCOE has been encouraged by diamond drill results which indicate geological structure similar to Siscoe. Drilling intersected veins, but these carry low values, although being of sufficient importance to warrant further detailed exploration. The greater part of the holding lies beneath the lake, and for this reason has been difficult to explore. The ground adjoins Siscoe on the northwest. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. The old unitholders ratified exchange on a basis of \$16 and 100 shares for each unit. The shares are not listed and I would not attempt to give you the low and the high price at which shares may have changed hands on the unlisted markets.

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BY GEORGE GILBERT

IT IS difficult to arouse much interest on the part of the public generally in the observance of Fire Prevention Week or in the subject of fire prevention at any time, although they are seriously affected by the tremendous yearly losses by fire and the heavy annual expenditures involved in the upkeep of fire protection services. Despite the money and effort expended by the public authorities as well as by the insurance interests to enlighten the masses, a surprisingly large number of people evidently still look upon the fire prevention movement as simply an effort on the part of the fire insurance companies to reduce their losses.

There is no doubt the insurance companies do benefit to a certain extent by a decrease in fire losses, but the public benefit to a much greater extent through increased safety for life and property and also by way of a lower rate for fire insurance, as the amount of the fire loss over a given area measures the amount which the insurance companies must collect from the insuring public in premiums if they are to remain in business and continue to furnish indemnity to those who suffer loss by fire.

Fire prevention is primarily a public responsibility, and is not an essential activity of insurance companies, their business being to fix rates according to the hazards insured, so as to distribute the losses fairly among the insured. Why, then, do the insurance interests spend so much time and money in educational and engineering work in order to better safeguard life and property against the menace of fire? Formerly, the doctrine was widely accepted that it was the function of fire insurance companies to rate risks as they found them, and that it would be left to the public authorities or to the insured themselves to determine what measures of fire prevention or fire protection should be adopted.

IN MORE recent years, however, it was realized by leading insurance executives that, while the insurance business profited because of the ever-present possibility of fire in all communities, the yearly destruction of material wealth by fire was reaching proportions which threatened economic disaster, and that they owed a duty to the public to do what they could to bring about a reduction in the fire waste. Accordingly, a fire prevention campaign was started by the insurance companies along educational and engineering lines, and has been gathering force ever since. It has not been based upon narrow self-interest, but upon a recognition of the following principles: (1) That every person and every organization owes more to the common welfare than mere industry and obedience to the law; and (2) that those whose commercial activities result from the existence of any given condition, the efforts of which are detrimental cannot avoid the responsibility of seeking to limit its public menace.

Thus the companies in their associated capacity have established well-equipped engineering departments, loss investigation bureaus and other services which are constantly at work with the main object of reducing the terrible toll from fire in this country, which in past ten years has involved total property loss of \$250,000,000 and a loss of 3,000 lives. As a result of conferrals in the larger centers, experts were appointed to study the whole situation and formulate systematic measures of fire prevention and fire protection which would enable communities to guard against their recurrence. Many engineering surveys of cities and towns have been made for this purpose, and there is no question that this careful investigation in the various phases of the conflagration hazard has been at the root of a large part of the improvement that has taken place in various municipalities as regards physical protective factors, fire department equipment and operation, water supply, and other items that affect the fire situation.

THESE surveys, which involve no expense to the municipalities, embrace expert investigation of the water works, fire department, fire alarm system, and other fire department auxiliaries, and a careful check-up of the physical conditions in the mercantile and manufacturing districts. The water supply, being of primary importance, is studied with respect to its source, reservoirs, pressure, size and arrangement of mains, spacing of hydrants, and other essential matters.

When this thorough survey is completed, the engineers prepare an extensive report with maps and diagrams, and with suggestions for correcting every defect that has been noted. Thus the reports are not merely critical but are constructive as well. In some cases defects are discovered of which the municipal authorities have no knowledge. It was found in one city, for example, that on the north side of the main street the water supply was ample, while on the south side it was quite deficient. Investigation disclosed that the low pressure on the one side was due to the gate valves being thrust differently from the others. The city water works department had no record of this condition, and for years the valves had been closed when they were thought to be open. As a result of the disclosure of the true situation, an ample supply of water was made available from all hydrants in that section.

Another valuable public service performed by the associated companies is their work on the suppression of arson and incendiarism. For years their investigators have been waging a continuous war, in co-operation with the police authorities, upon the firebug in many parts of the country. They have given valuable assistance to police officials and crown attorneys in different communities in the conduct of arson cases, thereby increasing the number of convictions and lessening the danger to property and life from the operations of those most calloused of criminals, against whom it has in the past been extremely difficult to secure a conviction.

FIRE prevention and fire insurance have thus become closely allied. Insurance men are, in fact, the prime movers in the all-year campaign to lessen the needless wastage from fire, which in turn means the lowering of fire insurance rates. That the rates are actually being lowered is easily proved by comparing the average rate charged a few years ago with the present average rate. Government figures show that the average rate of premium charged per \$100 of insured value has been steadily coming down during the past ten years, having gradually dropped from \$1.02 in 1924 to 70 cents in 1935, which represents a very large saving to the Canadian people.

In safeguarding industry and employment, fire prevention becomes a great force for the common welfare. Besides enhancing the safety of the public, it also relieves their pocket book by bringing about reduced insurance costs. As far as individual property owners are concerned, however, they generally require some inducement to engage in loss prevention activities, and, as a matter of fact, it is generally found that expenditures for fire prevention work of a permanent character will be made up in a short time by savings in insurance costs. If the insured through his efforts does prevent losses, he should undoubtedly be compensated proportionately by reduction in insurance charges. Here is where the individual rating of risks, with full credit for prevention work, has much to commend it, as no owner or operator of a building or plant is particularly interested in spending any considerable sum in prevention work for the benefit of other policyholders or the insurance companies.

If the owners of insured property really understood that their insurance costs were actually regulated by the frequency and severity of their losses, they would unquestionably realize that prevention of loss was as much a management problem as production, distribution, or any other business activity.

"FIRST AID" AS APPLIED TO FIRE

MANY a life has been saved as a result of modern "First Aid" treatment, says the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

The kit of the camper or the Boy Scout is not complete without its tape, its gauze and its antiseptics. Immediate treatment when the victim is far from skilled medical assistance, forestalls countless amputations and prolongs the days of thousands of accident victims.

The home itself will be thus supplied, if its occupants are as wise and cautious as they should be.

"First Aid" has its place, too, in the protection of the house against fire. Yet how deplorably small is the number of residences thus equipped.

The incipient fire has all the potentialities of the conflagration. If it cannot be stamped out or if the water bucket does not suffice, there is still a way to prevent its spread: provided the home has been equipped with small fire extinguishers.

An old saying among those who deal with this question is that all fires are small at the start. If caught in time, the number of fires that get beyond control may be very materially reduced.

"First Aid" is a present-day necessity in the protection of the home against fire no less than in the safeguarding of life against cuts and scratches and burns.

HEATING HAZARDS

THE following suggestions of the Dominion Fire Commissioner are those which experience has found thoroughly practical and worthy of your most careful attention.

First. It is not use to place portable stoves in the support for them of combustible material or protected by combustible material such as metal or asbestos. If not, heat radiation will frequently cause ignition.

Second. Are you using flexible rubber tubing instead of permanent metal piping for connections to gas mains? Rubber tubing deteriorates rapidly, permitting gas to escape and connections may easily be broken with the possibility of explosion and fire. If absolutely necessary to use flexible tubing be sure the shut off valve is located in the solid connection of piping only and not at the stove.

Third. If you have one of the old type portable gasoline or similar type stoves about the house, the simplest precaution is to get rid of it as soon or later it is apt to cause trouble. If absolutely necessary to



ROBERT H. LEFKEY, who has been appointed Canadian Manager of the Aetna Insurance Company and its affiliated companies, the World Fire and Marine Insurance Company. His headquarters will be in the Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto. For the past three years he has been Assistant Manager for Canada of the Hartford Fire, but is no stranger to the Aetna-World organization, with which he was previously identified as Special Agent for Canada from 1921 to 1935. He was born and educated in Toronto, and started his insurance career in the Toronto office of the Western Assurance in 1906. He was later with the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association as Rating Inspector. During the war he did special inspection work in munition factories for the Imperial Munitions Board, and then went overseas with the Canadian army.

have one of these burners use the coal-oil type; it is much safer, and while we speak of coal-oil, never start or hurry a stove fire with it. It is certain disaster if you do.

Fourth. Is the electric pressing iron kept on a metal stand when not in use, and are all connections in A1 condition? It is a wise precaution to have a service light installed in connection with these irons to indicate when the current is off or on.

Fifth. Do you ever leave the electric iron connected while answering the telephone? More fires are caused from this than any other electrical cause.

Sixth. Do you place electric radiators, glow lamps and other types of portable heaters where they may come in contact with combustible material?

Remember all heating devices are potential fire breeders and require constant care.

RUBBISH AND LITTER AS FIRE HAZARD

CARELESS housekeeping in permitting the accumulation of inflammable litter and rubbish was responsible for 26,000 fires during the last three years in Canada, according to the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Ottawa.

The careless practice of dumping litter of all kinds in basements, or unused rooms, or around buildings, is not only a serious fire hazard but is unsanitary and disgracefully unsightly. It is a time-honored saying that "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Make an inspection of your home and your place of business. Use the limit of your perception and reasoning powers to discover and eliminate all possible causes of fire, just as you would in making an important business deal. It will pay you a handsome dividend in safety and saving.

Do not cast the reflection of carelessness upon yourself or your business by becoming careless in your housekeeping. Keep all of your premises clean. It will reflect credit upon you and make a better impression upon others, besides eliminating a serious fire hazard.



Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to impose on your good nature by asking a few questions regarding the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters.

I have been told that this company is made up of several mutual companies in United States, some of these with questionable reputations. Is this correct?

Do you consider them O.K.? In case of a claim being made is it necessary to collect from the different companies?

B. A. W. Kingston, Sask.

The Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters was the name of the agency through which the policies of three American mutual fire insurance companies were sold in Canada from 1920 up to the beginning of this year, when it was changed to that of Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals, the name by which the organization had long been known in the United States, but there was no change in the management or personnel.

The three companies which compose the group known as the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals are: Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Minnesota, with total assets of \$2,731,408.57; Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, with total assets of \$3,947,066.55; and a surplus over all liabilities of \$2,547,288.75; and the Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Owatonna, Minnesota, with total assets of \$5,557,425.87, and a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,507,899.75.

These companies occupy a strong financial position, and all are of ex-

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lent reputation. They operate on the principle of charging standard rates and of returning at the end of the year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far, these dividends have been substantial, ranging from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the premium. They issue a combination policy, under which each company assumes one-third of the amount of the policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. All policies issued are non-assessable contracts, with no contingent liability.

The three companies are regularly licensed in Canada, and maintain assets in this country in excess of their Canadian liabilities. They have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of their Canadian policyholders exclusively as follows: Hardware Dealers, \$284,000; Hardware Mutual, \$222,000; Minnesota Implement, \$222,000. They are safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable in Canada through the one office, which represents the three companies in this country.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Is the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey registered to transact business in Canada? And what is its record in so far as financial stability and reliability are concerned?
—J. M. K. Chesley, Ont.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, N.J., is not licensed to do business in Canada, but anyone holding a policy with that company, taken out while in the United States, is well-advised to maintain it in force wherever he may be now residing, as the company occupies a very sound financial position and is well and economically managed in the interests of its policyholders.

It has been in business since 1845 and is a purely mutual company. The net cost of insurance under its policies has been remarkably low. Its growth has been steady, and it now has \$2,065,497.38 of business in force, with total admitted assets of \$56,791,180. It enjoys an excellent reputation for prompt payment of claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you kindly advise what you think of Canadian Government annuities as a type of long term investment and pension, also on the possibility of higher rates since the recent equities in the House at Ottawa?
—M. W. Westmount, Que.

A Government annuity does not take the place of a life insurance

policy as a means of providing protection for dependents in the event of the death of the head of the family, but as a means of providing a pension for old age it can be recommended, even though the rates have been raised fifteen per cent., according to a recent announcement from Ottawa.

It must not be overlooked that there is no cash value attached to a Government annuity or no loan value, as money once paid in to the Government cannot be withdrawn again in whole or in part, but must remain until paid back in the form of an annuity as provided in the contract. If you cannot keep up the payments until the annuity commences, you do not forfeit any part of what you have paid in, but there is no surrender value which may be withdrawn, all the money paid in remaining with the Government, and the annuity payable being correspondingly reduced. This feature of a Government annuity has its advantages in certain cases, and its disadvantages in other cases, and it is something which should be taken into account in considering a Government annuity from the investment standpoint.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Can you give me a report on the financial standing of the Mill Owners Mutual of Iowa, and inform me whether the company issues non-assessable policies, and if it has a Government deposit at Ottawa for the benefit of Canadian policyholders?
G. H. J. Sarnia, Ont.

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa, with head office at Des Moines and Canadian head office at Hamilton, has been in business since 1875, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion license since 1923. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$195,820 in Provincial and Dominion Government and Government guaranteed bonds for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Since January 1, 1935, all policies written by the company are non-assessable, and all effective after that date are dividend paying.

Its total admitted assets at the beginning of 1935 were \$2,473,740.82, while its total liabilities amounted to \$1,321,938.44, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,151,802.38. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$1,180,286.69, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with.

ALBERTA'S DEBT LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 17)

been experiencing difficulties for some years and were politically organized and actually in power in Alberta. The result was the Debt Adjustment Act of 1932 prohibiting all actions against farmers in respect of debts created before July 1st, 1932, except with the permission of the Debt Adjustment Board appointed by the Government. Resident home owners and debt-ridden merchants also received special consideration. This board dealt with each case individually and its decisions to grant or refuse permits were subject to appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1934 the Parliament of Canada enacted the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act whereby compromises or rearrangements of debts of farmers unable to pay might be effected. Under this statute thousands of farmers have obtained and are still obtaining compromises and reductions of their debts with or without the consent of secured and unsecured creditors.

Then in 1935 in a last bid for elec-

total support the Farmers' Government of Alberta secured the passage of the Agricultural Industry Stabilization Act 1935, creating a virtual moratorium for farmer debtors. This statute was promptly repealed at the first session of the new legislature in 1936.

FOLLOWING severe drought conditions during the past summer, a special session of the legislature was convened. With remarkable speed the legislators produced the Debt Adjustment Act 1936 and the Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act. The new Debt Adjustment Act is, like previous acts of the same name, in the nature of a moratory law, merely postponing the day of reckoning between the creditors and debtors affected. It does, however, abolish appeals from the decisions of the Debt Adjustment Board. This Board being entirely a creation of the Provincial Government and subject to full control by the present administration, power of regulation over the economic life of the Province is thus further taken by the Government.

The new Debt Adjustment Act extends to all farm debts incurred prior to July 1st, 1936, whereas the previous Act of 1932 exempted debts incurred after the 1st of July, 1932. By far the most striking piece of legislation is the Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act which will bear a somewhat closer examination. By section 2 thereof "debt" means any sum for the payment of which any person is liable by virtue of any contract, but does not include debts owing to or by the Crown, taxes, etc., or "any other kind or description of debt which is declared by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be a debt to which this Act does not apply." Thus the Government can exempt any class of debt from the operation of the Act. A good deal has already been said of legislation by order-in-council, of which this is an example with a vengeance.

Under this Act debts are subdivided into two classes, namely old debts and new debts. An "old debt" is defined as any debt the whole of the consideration for which arose before the first day of July, 1932. Notwithstanding any covenant, agreement or stipulation howsoever created by virtue of which an old debt is made payable, the amount which shall be recoverable on account of an old debt shall be the following amount and no more: the amount of the balance of the old debt outstanding and payable as at the first day of July, 1932, plus any further advances made since that date under the instrument creating or securing the debt, reduced by any payments made since that date whether on account of principal, interest or otherwise; and as from the first day of July, 1932, no interest shall be payable on any part of the said amount.

It is further provided that notwithstanding any covenant or agreement the amount which shall be recoverable on any debt other than an old debt, shall be the amount of the original debt, plus any further advances, together with simple interest, stipulated at the rate of not more than 5 per cent., less all sums paid whether in respect of principal or interest. Unsatisfied judgments on "old debts" are payable as if no judgment had been obtained. Contracts for compounding interest after the first of July, 1936, are declared void.

The amount recoverable in respect of any old debt shall be payable by 10 annual instalments on the 1st of November, 1937, and in each ensuing year in the following amounts: the first 3 instalments, 5 per cent. of the

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amount recoverable, the next 4 of 10 per cent, and the last 3 of 15 per cent. It is provided that any necessitous creditor may apply to the Debt Adjustment Board and obtain an order increasing the amount of the instalments, if the Board is satisfied that his need is greater than his debtors'.

By virtue of this Act no action or proceeding for the recovery of an old debt is maintainable or can be continued until the debtor has made default in payment of any of the prescribed instalments, but even in that case the creditor must apply to the Board for a permit which may be refused if the board is satisfied non-payment was due to circumstances over which the debtor has no control.

TO THOSE who do not subscribe to the theories of Social Credit (and there are still many in Alberta) to bankers and business men, here is startling law indeed. The first thing to be noted is that debts as such and not merely particular classes of debtors are affected. Unlike most of the preceding legislation mentioned, each individual case is not to be considered upon its merits. There is no distinction made between the debtor who is able to pay his just debts and him who is not. While it is undoubtedly true that many are unable to meet their obligations through no fault of their own, there are still a substantial number who are able to pay all their debts.

To appreciate the practical effects of this novel scheme it must be remembered that nearly all large outstanding loans in Alberta made by insurance and loan companies originated prior to 1932, because conditions since that time have not been conducive to large-scale lending. The same is true of many bank loans. An example of how this reduction of debts will work out in practice is as follows:

The owner of a large office building in Calgary obtained a loan from an insurance company upon the security of a mortgage against the property when such loans were still obtainable. By the first of July, 1932, he had reduced the principal to \$200,000.00. He had always paid interest at 8 per cent. per annum regularly since that time, as he agreed to do, without further reducing the principal amount. On the evening of August 31st last this mortgagee retired, owing \$200,000 and interest at 8 per cent. The next morning he awoke to find he owed only \$136,000 without any interest and he had of course paid nothing on account in the interval. All the interest he has paid since July 1st, 1932, is reapplied in reduction of the amount then owing. This interest amounts to \$64,000, leaving a balance of \$136,000 which has ceased to bear any interest whatsoever. But that is not all. Under the terms of his mortgage contract he would have been required to pay interest and perhaps something on account of principal this year. Under the new dispensation he need make no payment at all until the 15th of November, 1937, when he begins to repay what is left of the balance in 10 annual instalments. This same process will apply to every commercial debt incurred before July 1st, 1932. Thus in addition to reduction of debts and abolition of interest,

there is a virtual moratorium on "old debts" until November 15th, 1937.

In support of this policy it has been urged that mortgage and insurance companies and creditors generally are getting what they richly deserve for failure to make concessions to debtors who as a class have suffered unduly from conditions beyond their control. This contention remains to be demonstrated and notable instances to the contrary could be cited. Above all, this argument ignores the fact that the very existence of business and finance in its present form of organization still depends upon the observance of contracts and the payment of debts. Financial institutions to have voluntarily engaged in any such general forgiving of their debtors would have been obviously impossible.

THE legislature of Alberta, having made these measures into law, it still remains for the courts to decide upon their validity under the B.N.A. Act. Without entering into any technical discussion of the legal problems involved, it will suffice to indicate that banks and banks, bills of exchange, trade and commercial and interest are matters assigned exclusively to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. On the other hand, the province has exclusive jurisdiction over property and civil rights within the province. The difficult and delicate task of deciding whether the Province of Alberta has exceeded its powers will no doubt fall to the court of last resort.

The significance of that provision of the debt-reducing Act enabling the provincial government to exempt from the operation of the Act, such debts as it may see fit, remains to be disclosed. It may merely have been included to guard against unforeseen consequences, or it may have been intended for some definite purpose which has not yet become apparent.

The possibility of federal intervention has already been publicly discussed. As is well known, the Federal Government has power under the British North America Act to disallow provincial legislation. This power has been sparingly exercised in the past. Successive governments at Ottawa have said that provincial legislation should be left to the courts to consider its legality and to the electors of the province to decide as to its wisdom. The Dominion authorities have always told they had enough responsibility without venturing into strictly provincial matters.

In the present case, however, it still remains to be determined whether the matter under discussion is merely provincial in its scope and probable effects. While it has not been usual for the Dominion to veto provincial enactments, neither has it been usual for provincial legislatures to impair commercial contracts on a large scale. The present problem is unprecedented and can scarcely be resolved by reference to established practice. If the law in question is allowed to stand, it is likely under present conditions that the debtors of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, who must outnumber creditors, will allow themselves to be denied similar blessings. Is this essentially a matter of local or private concern within one province, or is it such a fundamental change of the whole business

(Continued on Page 24)



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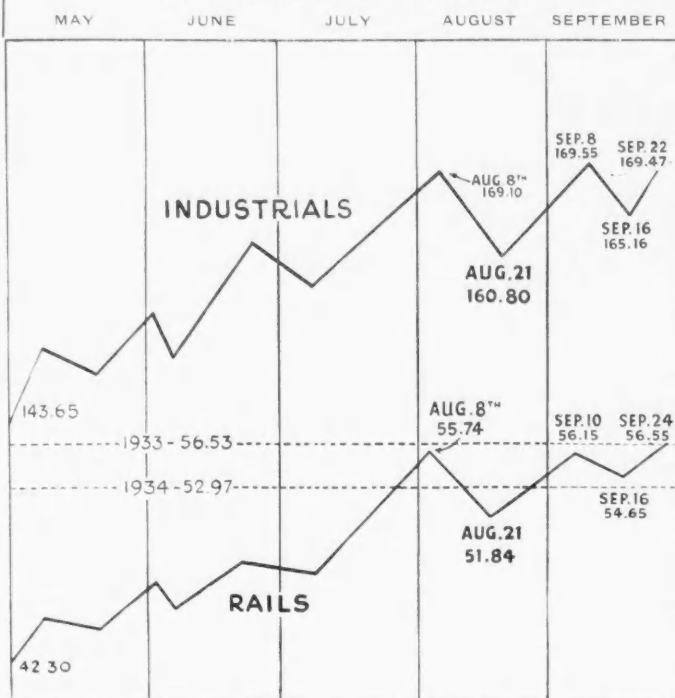
BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

approach the first week in November, the date of the Presidential election in the United States.

The oscillation of the averages at this pivotal market point where there is undoubtedly a large amount of stock for sale is understandable. But until both—not one but both—averages have left this critical area behind them let's be careful and watchful. Our graph of prices this week shows that the averages have three approaches this ceiling and backed away. They are therefore poised in a very interesting position from an intermediate standpoint. A clear, clean-cut emergence out of this area on the upside by both averages would be bullish. A decline to September 16th lows would be mildly bearish. If carried through the lows of August 21st, would be definitely bearish and imply a change in the intermediate trend. The market will likely follow whatever direction is established when trading runs to two or three million shares or more a day.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

WAITE AMULET appears likely to be among the base metal mines of Canada that may resume operations in the near future provided the price for base metals, such as copper and zinc, continue to advance.

A wage increase at the metal mines of the Province of Ontario is anticipated in the very near future.

Manitoba and Eastern will continue development another few months before arriving at a decision in respect to erection of a mill.

Hallwell Gold Mines reports impressive assays for gold in recent diamond drilling.

Dorval Gold, Ltd., reports an underwriting and option for the purposes of carrying on development.

Diamond drilling on a section of Winoga has intersected good values in a vein about 100 ft. from the boundary of Pickle Creek. This includes about four feet of quartz and a rich section of about two inches in width.

Wascana is installing new mining equipment and will continue the shaft to 250 ft. in depth.

Harris-Maxwell, at Larder Lake, owned by Proprietary Mines, has been dewatered and equipment for development has been placed in order. Proprietary Mines also has a large share interest in Omega.

Operations at the old Shakespeare Gold Mine at Webwood, Ont., are proceeding under the aegis of the Ensign Gold Mines Limited, a company capitalized at 1,500,000 shares of \$1 each, which has appropriated finances for dewatering the old workings and conducting a thorough examination of the property. It is

planned to continue the development of the property and to prove up its minewise possibilities in an adequate but practical manner. Eighty per cent. of all funds subscribed are definitely to be spent in mining development. It is interesting to note that the company is under the immediate direction of a highly regarded mining engineer.

Bouscadiac has 27 men employed and is making good progress at plant installation.

Pickle Creek has received an average of approximately \$20 in gold from each ton of ore so far treated during



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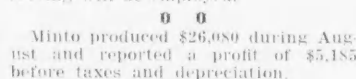
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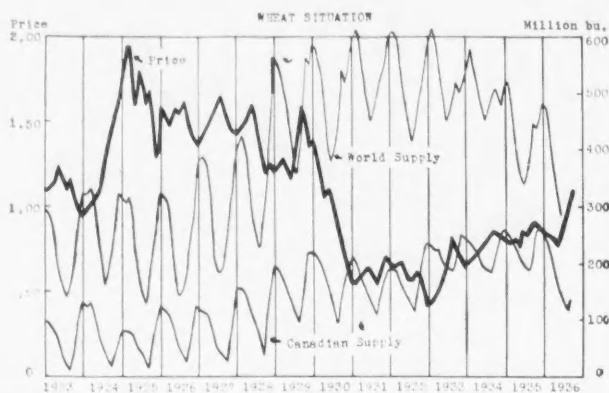
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CANADA'S WHEAT AND FLOUR IN WORLD DEMAND



(Continued from Page 17)

because nature has restored a balance through short crops in several leading countries. But the threat of war is not to be ignored. Nations capable of growing wheat may choose to keep it out so long as they know it is available at any time, but their view changes with the possibility that shipping channels may be closed to them. Curiously enough, Italy and Japan now appear as important buyers of wheat.

The study of world wheat figures brings to light several points not generally recognized by Canadians. Though it is recognized throughout the world as a high-standard food, the fact remains that the great majority of people do not use it for the simple reason that they can not afford it. Rice serves many more millions than does wheat, and large areas of Europe and Asia depend upon barley and rye. The United States and India each produce much more wheat than does Canada, and France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Argentina and Australia rank along with it as large-scale producers. Our average wheat crop in Canada is only about ten per cent. of the world total, which is in the neighborhood of three and one-half billion bushels per year. The prominence of Canada, Argentina and Australia in the world markets is due to their export surpluses. The other nations mentioned use all that they grow, and some have to import as well, though Great Britain and Belgium, with little home production in relation to their dense population, are the most important markets. This international relation is brought out by the following summary, based on figures for the crop year 1934-35:

WHEAT AND WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR, 1934-35

Imports, bushels	
Great Britain	215,000,000
Belgium	43,000,000
France	26,000,000
Italy	21,000,000
Netherlands	21,000,000
Japan	19,000,000
Switzerland	18,000,000
Irish Free State	18,000,000
Germany	12,000,000
Other countries	116,000,000

Exports, bushels	
Argentina	182,000,000
Canada	162,000,000
Australia	100,000,000
Hungary	14,000,000
Yugoslavia	5,000,000
United States	15,000,000
Other countries	129,000,000

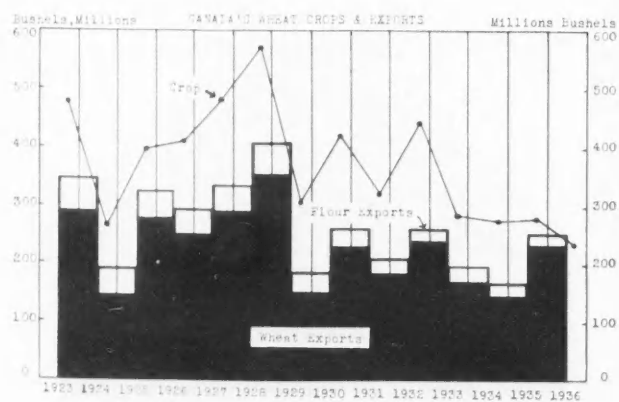
THE flour-milling industry has an important part in world trade; flour shipments are even more variable than are those of wheat, and the industry has been under special difficulties because some nations which recognized that partial dependence on foreign sources was inevitable, nevertheless tried to promote home milling at least, by a heavy tariff differential on flour

as against wheat. Belgium, for instance, appears as a heavy importer of wheat but not of flour. Thus the depression affected flour even more severely than it did wheat, exports being cut in half, from around ten million barrels in the years 1926 to 1929, to about five million barrels in recent years. But as supplies shrink, there is a tendency for this discrimination against flour imports to be modified; in other words, if food is badly needed, it will be taken as either wheat or flour. And the limitations that may persist in some markets is compensated for by the almost entire absence of good milling facilities in other countries, especially some of the smaller ones.

Canadian flour is shipped to more than sixty different countries, Great Britain taking about half, but Newfoundland, West Indies, the Philippines, Norway and Finland also being important outlets. As Canadian consumption of flour amounts to only about ten million barrels per annum, it will be evident that export business, ranging from 50 per cent. of this figure in bad times to as high as 100 per cent. in favorable years, has an important bearing on the milling industry here. With flour exports already started upwards, however slightly, in the year just ended, with the demand growing more and more insistent for our wheat in any form, and with prices rising so sharply, the outlook for the milling industry as well as for the grain trade has been greatly improved.

This survey of the leading facts and the current trends surely answer the question, Is wheat growing still a desirable industry? Like other basic world commodities, wheat is bound to meet with sharp price fluctuations. But so long as its long-term average remains satisfactory, there is no reason to regret our specialization in wheat. Surpluses have at times depressed sugar, and rubber, and cotton, just as severely. We need the reserve of financial strength to meet these fluctuations; that is, when low wheat prices tend to depress our buying power, we must utilize our credit or else suffer a corresponding decline in our imports. And it goes without saying that we must be able through efficiency in production and marketing to meet the competition of other nations which specialize in wheat; that is, we must be prepared to produce and sell wheat just as cheaply as does Argentina, Australia, and perhaps Russia.

By increasing our average wheat area from 15 million acres to 25 million acres during the past twenty years, Canada has pledged its faith in the world's wheat markets, which must absorb some hundred million bushels more of Canadian wheat each year, in consequence of this average increase. The current trend once again demonstrates that the years of world over-production sooner or later come to an end, and wheat brings a price which means profit and prosperity to the efficient producer.



ALBERTA'S DEBT LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 21)

and financial organization of that province as must affect its relationship with the other provinces? Does this policy aim at virtual economic secession from confederation?

IN SELF-DEFENCE the Government of Alberta can undoubtedly make out a case for the relief of farmers, home owners and debtors generally whose difficulties have been amply publicized. But on the other hand hard pressed creditors have been too easily persuaded to overlook the fact that great insurance corporations are the trustees for widows and orphans, and that chartered banks deal in the funds of their depositors. The people of Alberta, who are not much different from other Canadians, have been solemnly assured by their representatives and those to whom they have entrusted their provincial government, that our chartered banks create bank credit by fountain pens alone. The representatives of financial institutions who appeared before a committee of the legislature to make representations concerning these measures were referred to by one of the members as "the wolves".

Since the Federal Government has power to veto provincial legislation it must also bear the corresponding responsibility to exercise that power where the national interest requires. The Federal Government is therefore now faced with the most serious problem of disallowance since Confederation. It has only two alternatives. Either to stand aloof and thereby probably permit the revolt of the debtors to grow and spread throughout the country, or to intervene and face the political music. Whichever course it chooses the Government of Canada must carry the full responsibility for a far-reaching national decision.

In the meantime, every debtor in Alberta is wrestling with his conscience as to whether he should take advantage of the new law. To those who believe in the theories of Social Credit and hold that financial credit is made to order by book entries, there will be no difficulty. But to the majority who find it difficult to understand the intricacies of contemporary banking and finance, the puzzle is whether to abide by one's agreement or to follow the law. All the material inducements for the moment are toward the latter course,


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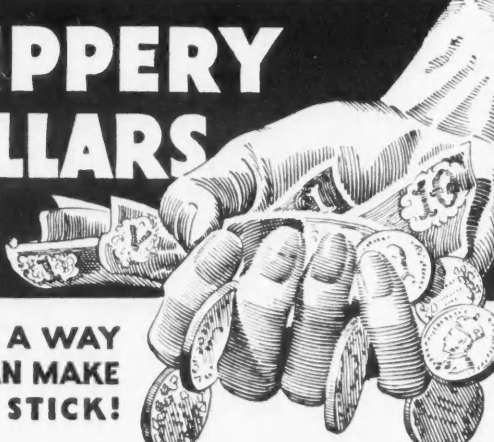
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